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TASS REACTS TO WEINBERGER CHEMICAL ARMS REMARKS

LD292312 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

"We do not engage in any biological or toxin weapons development activities," Caspar Weinberger was quoted as saying by the ASSOCIATED PRESS Agency today. This amazing "discovery" by the Pentagon chief is placed on record in a paper made up with the aim of convincing the American legislators of the need... for accelerating the construction in Utah State of a huge complex for bacteriological weapons tests.

In a letter addressed to Senator James Sasser, the defence secretary did not deny at all that the 250 million dollars facility at the test ground is designed for testing lethal bacteriological agents. This is so, but, he argues, these weapons are necessary for creating "adequate biological and toxin protection."

The references made by the defense secretary about some "evidence" that the Soviet Union has maintained its offensive biological warfare programme and that it is exploring genetic engineering to expand its programme's scope is nothing else but a fresh invention, to substantiate which the Pentagon chief has failed to furnish a single proof. For the simple reason that such proofs are inexistent. [as received]

It is well known that it is precisely the USSR which was the first to put forward in 1969 a draft convention on the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons. It is in large measure due to its efforts that the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxin weapons and on their destruction was signed in 1972 and came into force in 1975. Over the years since then the USSR has observed the spirit and letter of that convention, which is proved by foreign, including Western, experts.

The USA signed that convention, but several years later, when Reagan came to the White House, he launched an open attack against it. Two years ago the same Weinberger raised in a report to Congress the question of revising international treaties and agreements banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

But the USA has never observed it. Apart from the widely known facts of the chemical warfare waged by the Pentagon in Indochina, there is increasing evidence that the USA is developing and producing bacteriological weapons. Research into their use in acts of subversion and in combat operations is carried out in the Edgewood military arsenal, at the military biological research center in Fort Detrick, the CIA and institutions "allied" to it.

Way back in 1951-1952 American aircraft dropped bacteriological bombs designed with the assistance of Japanese war criminals on Korea and northern China. This was preceded by large-scale testing of bacteriological weapons in the Caribbean in 1948. Subsequently the Americans used these weapons in Cuba and carried out experiments with them in Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, El Salvador and other countries. According to the findings of Californian researcher Alex Hayam, the Pentagon has already implemented at least 12 programmes in the field of gene engineering worth millions of dollars. It is precisely in the USA, the London REGISTER bulletin pointed out, that the idea of biological "ethnic weapons" killing only black people is carried out under the guidance of American experts in the Republic of South Africa.

In deploying ever more dangerous lethal, including bacteriological weapons, the USA is out to ensure military superiority over the USSR.

BOOK URGES 'NEW THINKING IN NUCLEAR AGE'

PM291055 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[Mikhail Ozerov article under the rubric "With a Publicist's Pen": "Awakening From Sleep"]

[Text] At an international meeting in Varna in the fall of this year the author of these lines decided to carry out a sort of experiment. He put the same question to all his interlocutors: What, in your view, is the chief problem today? The meeting, which was entitled "Peace Is an Indispensable Condition for Peoples' Social Progress," brought together representatives of 74 parties from 45 countries, people of quite varied age, social origin, and world outlook, so perhaps their answers would not be the same?

Nothing of the sort. They all said the same thing and described the preservation of peace as the chief problem. But their replies to the next question were no longer identical at all. The question was: How do you think it is possible to avert the threat of war? Here are some of the answers: "We must seek rapid disarmament," "We need a climate of trust," "It would be good to expand contacts between people".... Two interlocutors asserted that the Soviet Union "must disarm first," but 18 described the U.S. militarist course as the reason for the deterioration in the political climate in the world.

So the diagnosis is unanimous but the "prescriptions" are varied. So what is the main way? It is this: That "Man, possessing for the first time in his history not only the means but also the material power to destroy all humankind, must -- for the purposes of self-preservation -- shake off the fetters of the old way of thinking and look at the world around him in a new way."

This phrase is taken from a book just published by the International Relations Publishing House. Its title "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age" ["Novoye Myshleniye v Yadernyy Vek"] is an accurate reflection of the authors' idea. The well-known publicists and scientists Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko have written a long and serious work on the need for new thinking, without which it is impossible to find a way out of the labyrinth of very complex issues of the contemporary world and put an end to the nuclear danger.

What is the essence of this new thinking? To give the short answer, it is that it is necessary to look at global problems in a completely different way -- after all, the world has changed. And to look not from a position of strength and deterrence, but from a position that displays a reasonable and realistic approach. It is no accident that the words of Francisco Goya: "The sleep of reason gives birth to monsters" have been taken as one of the epigraphs for the book. It is as if the great Spanish artist were looking out of the depths of the centuries into the present day and primarily into the White House, where reason is asleep.

Indeed, on the banks of the Potomac people prefer to be guided by the obsolete policy of force. Let us just recall the U.S. President's appeal to leave our country, socialism, and Marxist-Leninist philosophy itself "on the ash heap of history"! Washington has no desire at all to assimilate the elementary truth that we can only survive the nuclear age if we are able to understand each other, and understand not just with our reason but also with our hearts.

Moreover, the modern Herostrates has gambled on militarizing Americans' thinking. It is no accident that war and all things military are currently in fashion over the ocean. There is a boom in books, movies, and television programs about future battles against the Russians. Children play at computer battles (also against the Russians!). The screens are full of "star wars."

The goal is clear: It is easier to overwhelm people with a gigantic wave of armaments and force them to fork out more money on ever new missiles, submarines, and machineguns in an atmosphere of military hysteria, suspicion, and enmity.

But, although the ruling circles "on the other side" are succeeding to a certain degree in spreading a philosophy of violence and impunity, there are no grounds for pessimism. On the other side of the scales is the stance of our country, which from the first days of its existence proclaimed the principles of the new thinking to the world and is consistently implementing them. The thrust of our historic philosophy is creativity and peace and not universal catastrophe. Proceeding from this concept, we advocate the halting of the arms race, the establishment of a climate of trust between peoples, and the elaboration of new norms of international relations.

We proceed from the danger of the very philosophy of the arms race, which is allegedly to deter other people or to ensure your own security. The truth is that in the nuclear age it is only possible to survive by thinking not just of your own security but also of each other's security.

"When we say: 'We all have to live on one earth,'" A. Gromyko and V. Lomeyko write, "we mean the simple truth. However we may differ in our views on the concept of good and justice and on the ways that lead to freedom, equality, and people's happiness, we cannot cross nuclear swords with each other over our belief. Because this sword of Damocles hanging over all mankind only has to fall and everybody is affected."

It is precisely so that this does not happen, so that the sword of Damocles does not fall on us, that this book was written, a book, which constitutes at the same time a serious scientific work and a vivid piece of journalism with the "effect of the authors' presence," personal observations, and memorable comparisons. The book is extremely topical and necessary in our nuclear age. For if people's reason is not awakened, not only ever new Pershings, cruise missiles, and Poseidons will appear in the world, but also even more terrible nuclear monsters threatening to destroy all life on earth. In this connection it is extremely important for as many readers as possible, both Soviet and foreign readers, to have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the work of A. Gromyko and V. Lomeyko.

SOCIALIST BLOC SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE OPENS

LD292057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] A conference of scientists of the socialist countries on problems of peace and disarmament opened today at the World Economic and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Our correspondent Nikolay Lutsenko reports:

[Lutsenko] Prominent scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Laos have arrived in our country to take part in the conference. In their speeches the participants noted that the world is now threatened by a danger that is unprecedented in history. At the conference clear expression was given to the idea that the authority of science should be used primarily in order to show the hopelessness of the policy of strength and of the pursuit of military-strategic superiority and to reveal the antihumanitarian nature of the militarization of the economy and social consciousness, of the policy of whipping up mistrust, suspicion, and enmity among peoples.

The scientists of the socialist countries that spoke at the conference expressed their readiness for sincere and conscientious cooperation with scientists from all countries in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

In his address to the participants in the conference, Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed that scientists should interpret the worldwide historical results and lessons of World War II in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The correct review of the history and of the very serious consequences of this war should serve as a warning against a new military catastrophe.

Tomorrow it is planned to adopt an appeal to the scientists of the world in which the scientists of the socialist countries will call upon their colleagues to promote even more energetically the turn from confrontation to detente and restoration of the climate of trust among states, a cessation of the arms race, and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

UKRAINIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN THIRD COMMITTEE

LD291047 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- Speaking at the Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) of the United Nations General Assembly, Vassiliy Polischchuk, representative of the Ukrainian S.S.R. to the U.N., denounced the violation of the U.N. declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind by the United States and other Western countries. He stressed that scientific and technological achievements in capitalist countries were used to further anti-humane aims, thus imperiling the basic right of all people and nations -- the right to life. A mighty potential of capitalist states has been drawn into the orbit of the lethal arms race and aimed at devising sophisticated methods of annihilation of people, including new types of nuclear and chemical weapons. The realization of "star wars" program will constitute a real threat to mankind, Vassiliy Polishchuk said.

Multi-billion spending on the development and production of mass annihilation weapons, the delegate of the Soviet Ukraine stressed, blasted or severely lessened chances of implementation of social and economic programs, specifically, those to reduce unemployment, to eradicate hunger and want.

The Ukrainian S.S.R., Vassiliy Polischchuk emphasised, consistently advocates the use of scientific and technological achievements exclusively in the interests of promoting international peace and security, social and economic progress and ensuring human rights and liberties.

U.S., ALLIES SEEN SABOTAGING UN ARMS EFFORTS

LD250951 Moscow TASS in English 0416 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- Washington representatives at the United Nations more frenquently oppose the general current and stubbornly press the red button when the vote is taken, which signifies their negative attitude to decisions being taken. Thus, the American delegation was against the approval of 19 resolutions out of 50 which have already been adopted at the First (political) Committee of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. As a rule, the newspaper PRAVDA writes, 10-15 of U.S. close partners vote as one with the United States against those resolutions, but in some cases even they do not dare to be in the same obstructionist rank with the Americans. And then Washington finds itself in full isolation, arrogantly opposing the will of the world community.

That happened in the approval of the recommendation on unilateral measures on nuclear disarmament, which was proposed by Austria, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, and Ecuador, in approval of the resolution on prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction, which was submitted by socialist countries, in taking the decision on invigorating activities of the Geneva conference on disarmament which was prepared by a big group of non-aligned and neutral states. That happened also in some other cases.

The newspaper recalls that NATO countries voted against very important initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, on undelayed opening of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, on freezing nuclear armaments, prohibition of neutron weapons, curbing the race of naval armaments, etc. Western representatives no less actively sabotage adoption of proposals by other states.

They came out against India's initiative on conclusion of a convention of prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, they voted against proposals of Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uruguay, and Sweden and also India on freezing nuclear weapons. Americans were set against the draft resolution of Argentina, India, Mexico, and Sweden on termination of the nuclear arms race. And, certainly, the insistent calls for immediate termination of all tests of nuclear weapons by no means suit them.

Such are concrete deeds, as they are, PRAVDA points out. One stands with his back to reality of our nuclear missile age if he seeks headlong to build up armaments with a view of attaining military superiority and sabotaging efforts of the world community in the sphere of disarmament.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES CSCE JOURNALISTS

LD271522 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw November 27 TASS -- Any attempts at upsetting the existing military-strategic equilibrium put off prospects for achieving lasting peace, which can be ensured only through talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. This was stressed by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, foreign minister of the country, who was addressing an international meeting of journalists from the participating countries in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The watchword of the traditional meeting of journalists, which opened in Jablona near Warsaw, is relevant today as never before, the speaker said. It stems from the current dramatic international situation characterised by tensions and buildup of the arms race, which may result in an outbreak of a conflict threatening the destruction of the human civilisation. Such a situation results from the dangerous ambition of the USA and NATO to ensure military superiority, their policy of confrontation and attempts at spreading the arms race to new fields, including outer space.

The decisive prerequisite for international security is a constructive development of Soviet-American relations. These relations, as Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said, answering the questions of the correspondent of the American NBC television company, should become an important positive factor of the international situation, the speaker said.

The foundation for peace in Europe, he continued, are the decisions, which were adopted at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Their observance is of principled significance for peace and security in Europe. Any attempt at upsetting the territorial and political setup, which shaped on their basis, is an attempt to torpedo the fundamentals of European security and cooperation. This is precisely the sordid aim pursued in the FRG by those who are ever more loudly issuing provocative demands for a revision of the results of the Second World War and of post-war development, the revanchist calls for the "reunification of Germany". These intrigues constitute a special danger against the background of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The speaker strongly condemned the unbridled anti-Polish campaign, the attempts at interfering in the internal affairs and other actions directed against the Polish people, including the discriminatory economic "sanctions" impossed by the USA, the attempts at isolating Poland in the international arena. As is known, a friend in need is a friend indeed, and in the recent difficult period they in Poland particularly highly appreciated the comradely assistance of the socialist allies. It is due to the assistance of the USSR and of the other socialist states, the participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, that socialist Poland is restoring its prestige in the world.

S. Olszowski stressed the tremendous responsibility of the journalists in the struggle for peace and in preventing a new war. As it is precisely newsmen who have a decisive influence on the shaping of world public opinion that should resolutely declare for ridding the world from tensions and arms. Irrespective of the difference in their views and convictions, he stressed, the journalists should be united in the achievement of the supreme goal -- the defence of humankind from the nuclear catastrophe threatening it.

DRA'S KARMAL SPEAKS TO AAPSO MEETING IN KABUL

LD300317 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul, 29 Nov (TASS) -- Babrak Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has stressed the enormous role of the modern mass media in shaping public opinion. He spoke today at the opening of a conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on a new international information order. The establishment of such an order is particularly important now, noted B. Karmal, when international imperialism, led by the United States, is stepping up the arms race to an unprecedented extent; fanning nuclear hysteria; declaring a "crusade" against socialist states, progressive forces, and the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; and seriously threatening the peace and security of peoples.

B. Karmal condemned the anti-Afghan policy of Washington, which after the April Revolution in conspiracy with the militarist circles of Pakistan and other reactionary forces, unleashed an undeclared war against the DRA and is persistently hindering the achievement of a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. The United States and its NATO allies, he stated, have already spent more than $1 billion on subversive anti-Afhgan operations, the training and dispatch of mercenaries to our country, the murder of Afghans, and attempts to create obstacles in the path of the revolution's development.

In pursuing its militaristic, aggressive goals, the White House is using the military regime of Pakistan and trying to turn this country into a gendarme of the region, in order to continue interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and peace-loving India, and to suppress national liberation movements.

The Afghan leader highly assessed the USSR's selfless aid to the people of the DRA. The Soviet Union, he said, has stood shoulder to shoulder with the Afghan people in the most difficult days of their history. Real brotherhood, friendly aid, and nationalist solidarity form the main content of Afghan-Soviet friendship. The revolutionary solidarity between our countries, peoples, governments, and parties will always be its unconquerable guarantor.

At the present time, B. Karmal pointed out, the DRA has diplomatic relations with 80 countries. As one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, it plays an important role in strengthening anti-imperialist stances and consolidating peace and friendship between peoples. Revolutionary Afghanistan was and will be a nonaligned state. The DRA has always acted from positions of goodwill, common sense, love of peace, and good-neighborliness; it has put forward fundamental, constructive, and flexible proposals aimed at a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan which has arisen through the fault of imperialist circles.

In conclusion, B. Karmal stressed that the mass media are called upon to become an important instrument in defending the peace and security of the peoples, solving the essential tasks of our time, halting the arms race, averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and improving the political atmosphere in the world.

33 COUNTRIES BEGIN PREPARING FOR CULTURAL FORUM

LD211627 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest November 21 TASS -- Representatives of 33 countries of Europe, United States and Canada today started here work of preparations for the Cultural Forum. They are to draw up the agenda and determine the organizational framework of the forum which is to be held in Hungary's capital in autumn 1985 at the invitation of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and in accordance with the decision of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The USSR delegation led by Ambassador Yuriy Kirichenko is taking part in the work of the preparatory meeting.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRAISES ANTARCTIC TREATY

LD300822 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The Soviet Government is convinced that "the conclusion of the Antarctic Treaty was an event of great international importance".

In a message of cordial greetings to the participants in the Antarctic expeditions of the USSR, Poland, India, Australia, Britain, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, New Zealand, Norway, the United States, France, the FRG, and Japan on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has pointed out that "for the first time countries of different social systems pooled their efforts to make Antarctica a continent of peace and reliably to protect it from military preparations. These efforts acquire special importance in our days when the international situation has become aggravated".

"The example of international cooperation in Antarctica is unique. The joint activities to unravel the mysteries of the sixth continent enrich mankind with valuable knowledge on phenomena and processes which take place there, and serve the interests of all states and peoples. These activities make it possible to utilize the forces of nature more successfully for the good of people. Your dedicated work in the rigorous conditions of Antarctica wins universal recognition".

The Council of Ministers wished successes to the participants in the expeditions in their scientific and research activities.

TIKHONOV, U.S. BUSINESSMAN VIEW TRADE PROSPECTS

LD291521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Dwayne Andreas, eminent representative of U.S. business circles, cochairman of the U.S. - USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), and chairman of the board of directors of the Archer-Daniels-Midland firm, in the Kremlin today.

An exchange of views took place on questions of USSR -U.S. relations, particularly on the present state and prospects of trade and economic relations between the two countries. In this connection it was noted that the USSR is in favor of equalizing bilateral relations with the United States, and of seeking practical ways to develop them on a healthy, mutually advantageous basis. Such an approach, as was stressed by N.A. Tikhonov, is organically linked to the principled line of the USSR aimed at curbing the arms race, strengthening international security, and achieving effective accords on the whole complex of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons.

Dwayne Andreas spoke in favor of improving relations between the USSR and the United States, including those in the trade and economic sphere. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government for its constant attention to the work of the ASTEC.

MATYASH COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER 'WARLIKE' REMARKS

LD292224 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

"Peace through strength", which is a doctrine of international terrorism and brigandage, has been elevated by the United States to the status of its foreign policy. A fresh proof of this is the openly warlike statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the National Press Club in Washington.

In trying to substantiate the policy of armed adventures abroad pursued by the United States Administration, Weinberger warned that nobody should harbour any illusions. If it comes to the vital interests of the United States, he said, we are ready to fight. It shall be borne in mind that the present U.S. Administration has adopted the concept of including practically all regions of the world into a zone of the so-called "American vital interests".

The use of the American Armed Forces for the attainment of Washington's foreign policy aims is, as a matter of fact, nothing else but a modern version of Pax Americana adapted to the situation, which shaped nowadays, and is designed to try, given the new alignment of forces in the world arena, to counter the objective processes in mankind's development and put up an insurmountable obstacle in their way. [sentence as received] Albeit they in Washington have recently shown an inclination to juggle with peaceable statements, one thing is clear: The United States ruling circles have set out to pursue their old aggressive policy, using assurances of commitment to peace as a cover. But in real fact they think of peace only on their own terms, i.e. on the basis of their military superiority.

In doing so, the Washington leaders pursue quite definite aims: first, to kindle chauvinistic passions among the population of the United States, which is already masterminded in the spirit of militarism and hegemonism. Second to try to counter the development of the worldwide anti-war movement.

Third, which is their main objective, to try to justify in the eyes of the American people and of the whole world, their aggressive expansionist policy, unbridled arms race and international terrorism, which make, as a matter of fact, the main content of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy. Thus, in the next few years alone Washington is planning to spend two trillion dollars on America's rearmament. It is particularly important to stress that all the military programmes, which are being implemented overseas at the present time, are essentially directed at pursuing nuclear blackmail through production at a fast rate of offensive strategic weapons.

In pressing ahead for "peace American style", the USA is prepared to use weapons, which can destroy the whole humankind. The policy advocated by the Pentagon chief is, in actual fact, tantamount to the formula of the positions of strength policy, and its ultimate result may be not peace but war. This policy is opposed to the policy of ensuring international security.

SOLTON CONTRASTS U.S., USSR DEFENSE BUDGETS

LD291712 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] I'd like to note first of all that the Soviet Union's defense spending over the past few years has remained approximately on the same level. The Soviet parliament has decided to slightly increase the defense spending next year because of the serious worsening of the international situation. The growth will constitute 0.24 percent of the overall government spending. On the whole the picture is this: The Soviet Union will spend on its defense R19.063 billion, that is 4.9 percent of the overall government spending or $23 billion according to the official rate of exchange.

At the same time, the U.S. Congress allowed the Pentagon to spend some $300 billion in the 1985 fiscal year; so 23 billion and 300 billion -- the contrast is amazing. It shows clearly the difference in the foreign policies of the two countries. A country whose only concern is to ensure the peaceful life and work of its people spends on defense much less than a country that relies on force in international affairs and has refused to follow the Soviet Union's example in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Some of our listeners, however, are surprised. How come, they ask, that the military and strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States has not been upset though the Soviet Union's defense spending is 13 times lower than that of the United States?

U.S. propaganda and special services have been trying to take advantage of this seeming contradiction by publishing all sorts of allegations about the military spending in the USSR. Let's look at the real facts. In the first place military parity depends not only on the annual defense allocations. Such factors as the economy, scientific progress, the strategic situation, and the like must also be taken into account. Secondly, the USSR -- unlike the United States -- doesn't have to spend money on pursuing a policy of intimidation. To keep half a million U.S. troops in 32 countries to maintain 1,500 military bases, to flex military muscle far away from the American coast, to launch such actions as the incursion into Grenada and armed interference in Lebanon, requires a lot of money.

The following is also of great importance. The USSR has no social groups capable of making money on arms buildup, interested in the arms race. The means of production here belong to the state, and the state spends not a single rouble in excess of what is necessary to ensure security for the country and for its allies.

As for the United States, the production of weaponry there is in the hands of private enterprise. It unceasingly expands, often unjustifiably, under the pressure of weaponry makers. Besides, these arbitrarily increase manyfold the cost of weaponry samples and their components, deriving huge profits at the expense of the taxpayers. Add to this the upkeep of America's hired army, whose personnel number 2 million people. These and other factors explain the difference in the expenditure of the two countries. One spends money on defense and the other on militaristic preparations, on satisfying the enormous appetites of military-industrial complex.

Spending one thirteenth of what the United States does for defence purposes, the USSR will nevertheless be able to maintain military and strategic parity and this objectively serves the cause of peace. However, its goal is to maintain this parity on the lowest possible level and this is the aim of the latest Soviet initiative on the basis of what an understanding was reached with the U.S. Administration on launching talks on the entire complex of interconnected questions, on preventing outer space from being militarized, and on reducing strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

U.S. OFFICIALS ARRESTED AT ANTI-APARTHEID RALLY

LD291049 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 29 TASS -- The popular U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellmus (Democrat, California), the member of the Municipal Council of Washington Hilda Mayson and the deputy chairman of the United Automobile, aerospace and agricultural implement workers of America Marc Stepp were arrested here Wednesday during protest demonstration against the policy of apartheid outside the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in the U.S.

They were arrested for the refusal to comply with the order of the police not to approach the embassy at a distance less than 130 m. 10 well-known American political and public figures who took part in the protest demonstrations against the apartheid policy and against cooperation between the U.S. and South Africa have been arrested in the past several days. Some of them will soon face trial.

PRAVDA CITED ON WORLDWIDE U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD260818 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- In the post-war years U.S. imperialism has (?built more than) 1,500 Pentagon's nests round the world, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in a signed article about U.S. military bases abroad. Those bases and facilities where more than half a million servicemen are stationed permanently are sited in the territories of thirty-odd states in major strategic areas of the globe.

A large part of U.S. big military bases are brought close to the borders of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, PRAVDA states. Their network is particularly dense in Western Europe. There are about 200 large U.S. military facilities in the FRG's territory alone which the Pentagon strategists regard as a springboard for unleashing a war against the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

A threat to the USSR's Far-Eastern borders is posed by 350 U.S. military facilities located in the western Pacific where the second-mightiest overseas grouping of U.S. Armed Forces is stationed, the article goes on.

The construction of a versatile U.S. military base on Diego-Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean has been proceeding at an accelerated pace in recent years, the newspaper goes on.

Washington, having concluded "bilateral agreements" with Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia and a number of other countries has gained access for the U.S. Armed Forces to those countries' national military bases, too. The agreement on "strategic cooperation" with Israel has flung the door wide open before the transatlantic patron for an unlimited use of local military bases. Twenty-five military facilities in the Republic of South Africa, Liberia, and Morocco as well as on islands adjacent to the African Continent are among the bulwarks of the militarist stationing of the Pentagon men thousands of miles away from the United States.

The United States continues unlawfully to keep the territory of Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba. Washington has converted the base into one of main subversive centers and a springboard for aggressive acts against socialist Cuba, for interventionist allies, and for the conduct of "undeclared wars" against other Central American countries which have chosen the road of freedom, independence and progress.

The Pentagon facilities' character which is extremely dangerous to universal peace and to the very existence of many peoples and countries arises from their purpose -- the pursuance of a global expansionist policy the aim of which is to establish world domination, the article points out.

The U.S. military bases, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, also perform the function of a kind of "police truncheon" in the hands of the transatlantic suppressors of democratic freedoms and human rights who contend for the role of "world policeman". This is an instrument of direct gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries where U.S. bases are located and of influence upon their governments. The bases serve as facilities for the rendering of aid to reactionary dictatorships and for the suppression of national-liberation movements in an armed way.

PRC VICE MINISTER VISITS TURKMEN GAS FIELDS

WA290945 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Oct 84 p 3

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Guests From the PRC in Turkmenistan"]

[Text] A group of specialists from the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of China, headed by Vice Minister Wen Jiabao, is in Turkmenistan.

The guests from the PRC had a meeting in the Turkmen SSR [TSSR] Administration of Geology. Administration Chief A. Karryyev told them about the basic directions of geological exploration work in the TSSR and its results.

The delegation from the PRC also visited the Turkmen Geological Exploration Scientific Research Institute. Professor Ya. Khodzhakuliyev, institute director and TSSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member, told the Chinese specialists about scientific achievements in oil and gas geology. The guests visited the geological museum and met with institute specialists. The PRC representatives also acquainted themselves with the activities of the Shatlykgazdobycha and Turkmenyuzhburgaz Production Associations and viewed the gas industries of Shatlyk. They were interested in the experience of bringing the Shatlyk gas field into production. They went on an excursion to see the sights.

On 8 October the guests from the PRC will be leaving Ashkhabad.

FIRST PRC ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION LEAVES SHANGHAI

PM271407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To the Shores of the Antarctic"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov -- The Chinese press reports that the first Chinese Antarctic expedition has left Shanghai for the shores of the Antarctic. It includes scientists, specialists, construction workers, and auxiliary personnel -- 500 people in all. They are to set up a station which will function during the summer.

KCNA REPORTS DPRK-S. KOREA TALKS POSTPONED

LD301109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Nov (TASS) -- KCNA [Korean Central News Agency] reports that the second round of economic talks between the Governments of the DPRK and South Korea, set for 5 December this year, is being postponed until next year. This decision was made in connection with an incident in Panmunjom, as a result of which, through the actions of the South Korean side, three DPRK servicemen were killed and one wounded.

The incident, KCNA notes, has led to a worsening of relations between North and South, making impossible further constructive dialogue and guarantees for the safety of the DPRK representatives at the talks. The report stresses the need for the South Korean side to take measures directed at not allowing such incidents, which undermine peace and security on the Korean peninsula, to take place in the future.

FURTHER REPORTS ON MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY

Friendship Rally

PM291157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Nov -- A Mongolian-Soviet friendship rally in Ulaanbaatar today turned into a striking demonstration of the indestructible fraternity, unity, and cohesion of the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the USSR. Representatives of Mongolian labor collectives, students, and the intelligentsia assembled in the MPR Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet. Prolonged applause greeted J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other Mongolian party and state leaders, and the Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, which is here to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the MPR.

T. Namsray, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, addressed the rally, stressing that in all their actions the Mongolian people derive their strength from the inspring examples of the great Soviet Union. We sincerely rejoice at each labor victory achieved by the fraternal Soviet people in their multifaceted and complex work on improving developed socialism, strengthening their country's economic and defense might, and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The Soviet Union and the world socialist community, displaying supreme composure and principledness and resolutely rebuffing imperialist designs, are firmly and consistantly waging a struggle to strengthen universal security.

The MPR, as an integral part of the socialist community, will continue to step up its efforts to strengthen peace, friendship, and mutual understanding among the peoples and to make an all-around contribution to the implementation of the constructive initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at guaranteeing present and future generations of mankind the most sacred right -- the right to peace and a peaceful life, the speaker said.

V.V. Grishin, who was warmly greeted by the rally participants, delivered a speech. Our meeting, he said, is taking place at an important and stirring time. The Mongolian people are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and 60th anniversary of the MPR. Soviet people join you in celebrating these historic dates, celebrating them as a common international festival.

In past decades our friendship has been strengthend and tempered. Business ties and contacts between party committees, ministries and departments, public organizations, and labor collectives in the two countries have become a well-established practice. An active and mutually enriching exchange of spiritual values is taking place within the broad framework of cultural cooperation. Economic collaboration between the USSR and MPR are becoming ever deeper and more intensive.

What brings us together is the large amount of ground we have jointly covered and today's big undertakings. Our common plans for the future are on an even bigger scale. As you know, the recent Moscow talks between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and J. Batmonh paid special attention to the prospects for the development of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and improvement of its effectivenss. The results of these talks will undoubtedly be a new stimulus to further strenghening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the USSR and the MPR in the interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

We are sure that your major socioeconomic plans will be fully and successfully implemented. This is the aim of the MPRP's multifaceted political and organizational work and it is to this that the Mongolian people, united around their party, are devoting all their talent and labor.

V.V. Grishin described how Soviet people are solving the crucial tasks of socioeconomic development set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries are engaged in creative labor. Peace, detente, and the normal development of international relations are essential for the implementation of our plans. The Soviet Union, side by side with the fraternal socialist countries, is persistently endeavoring to wreck the sinister plans of the instigators of a new war and to improve the international climate. The USSR is not seeking military superiority, and it has no intention of dictating to other states. However, it will not allow the existing parity to be disrupted, and it will defend itself and its friends. Strong economic and defense might and the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries have been and remain the guarantee of our peaceful labor.

Six decades later the scale and importance of the ground covered and the majesty of the prospects are clearly visible. We have every reason to view the future with confidence. The guarantee of this is the correct and scientifically verified course of the CPSU and MPR and the fraternal alliance and friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

On the same day the Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Grishin visited the country's biggest bakery and a knitwear factory that were constructed with Soviet technical and economic assistance. The delegation familiarized itself with these modern enterprises and met with representatives of the labor collectives, who warmly welcomed the visitors.

MPR Thanks to USSR

PM291027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

Dear comrades! On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and the entire Mongolian people and on our own account we express to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people profound gratitude for the cordial congratulations and good wishes on the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of Mongolia as a people's republic.

We celebrate these glorious anniversaries in the life of our party and the people's state as the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism on Mongolian soil and as a bright festival of unbreakable Leninist friendship and all-around cooperation with the great Soviet Union and of close interaction with the other fraternal socialist countries.

Mongolian working people are rightly proud of the historic successes achieved over the past decades under the MPRP's leadership in overcoming age-old backwardness and in their country's socioeconomic development. The CPSU's and Soviet Government's high assessment of these successes and of the MPR's efforts in the interntional arena arouse a feeling of inspiration in the Mongolian people. In the selfless struggle to build a new life they have always relied on the disinterested and truly internationalist assistance and support of their reliable friend and ally -- the Soviet Union.

We regard the combat alliance of the MPRP and the CPSU and the MPR's close all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union as a genuine guarantee of our country's further onward development toward new heights of socialist creation and as a reliable guarantee of its independence and prosperity. The 1966 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the MPR and the USSR, whose provisions and high ideals are being successfully implemented, serves as the firm foundation of unbreakable Mongolian-Soviet relations.

We are sincerely pleased to point out that the results of the recent Mongolian-Soviet summit talks open by broad new prospects for broadening and deepening our fraternal relations for the good of socialist building in the MPR and in the interests of strengthening the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion.

The MPR's Communists and working people will continue to stay selflessly loyal to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to the alliance and fraternity with the great Soviet people. The MPR will consistently pursue a policy of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and rallying the forces of national and social liberation and will in every possible way support and promote the realization of the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries for preserving and strengthening world security and averting the threat of war.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people great new successes in communist building and in the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security and for averting the threat of nuclear war.

Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and MPR Council of Ministers chiarman; Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

GEORGIYEV ON JAPANESE TERRITORIAL CAMPAIGN

OW291025 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Ilya Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] Both Japanese and foreign political commentators have recently been observing some improvement in the atmosphere surrounding Soviet-Japanese relations. This improvement is connected with the animated political contacts held between the two countries, as illustrated by the Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Japan, the New Delhi talks between Prime Ministers Tikhonov and Nakasone, and the series of recent meetings and contacts at various levels.

Before the appearance of these signs of improvement, there was a long cooling off period in the atmosphere surrounding Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union is by no means responsible for this long hiatus. It is particularly important now to strive to make this new trend remain alive. This effort will serve the interests of both the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

Nevertheless, some people in Japan appear to think differently in this regard. This is proved by the fact that some people are taking actions that do not contribute to improving the atmosphere surrounding Soviet-Japanese relations, but only impair it. They are making new moves to internationalize Japan's illegitimate campaign to claim the southern islands of the Kuriles, which are Soviet territory. In such a new move, a Hokkaido delegation, led by Governor Yokomichi, has left for New York and Washington to enlist support of the United Nations and the U.S. Congress for this territorial claim.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its principled position regarding such activities. It has particularly denounced the Japanese Government's attempt to appeal to other countries and international organizations to win support for its illegitimate territorial claim against the Soviet Union. It has maintained that this attempt runs counter to a widely recognized international norm, that is, respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

This attempt is taking on a provocative character. It is designed to undermine postwar arrangements codified in wartime and postwar international agreements. In other words, it is aimed at arousing doubts regarding World War II settlements. We cannot but regard this move as a step to drag the United States, an international organization, into maneuvers that contradict the provisions and spirit of the UN Charter.

According to newspaper reports, at his meeting with a UN undersecretary general, Governor Yokomichi said that the Soviet Union is building military bases on the southern part of the Kuriles and that this poses a threat to world peace. This remark is quite contradictory to actual reality. It is all the more strange to think that this remark was made by someone who represents Hokkaido, where military maneuvers not only by Japan but also by the United States are increasingly being held these days.

The Northern Command, the largest unit of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, is now stationed on Hokkaido. This command has been steadily reinforced year after year. Measures have been taken to improve its equipment through introduction of the latest model weapons. Japan-U.S. joint exercises have now become usual events on Hokkaido, which is located close to the Soviet Union. The general public of Hokkaido is well aware of the effect these exercises have on relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

For example, KUSHIRO SHIMBUN wrote as follows when Japanese and U.S. ground forces were about to begin joint exercises on Hokkaido from late October through early November.

It will understandably irritate the Soviet Union to know that joint exercises are conducted in areas only scores of miles away from their border. Hokkaido residents have misgivings about the increased militarization of the eastern part of Hokkaido.

This newspaper account reflects an indisputably obvious fact. Japanese forces on Hokkaido have been increased, and the island has been turned into a site for joint exercises by Japanese and U.S. military forces. This very fact really endangers peace and security in the Far East.

According to newspaper reports, prior to his visit to the United States, Governor Yokomichi called on the director general of the Prime Minister's office to discuss his plan to personally visit the UN Headquarters to obtain UN support for Japan's territorial claim. He also reportedly expressed the hope that besides the Hokkaido delegation, a national-level mission would be dispatched to the United Nations.

However, Japan should realize that the Soviet Union will not change its attitude, whatever measures Japan may take to artificially whip up the territorial campaign against the Soviet Union and however hard it may endeavor to attract the attention of third countries and international opinion. These activities will only dampen the moves to improve the atmosphere surrounding the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. We cannot but regret that a representative of Hokkaido, the Japanese island located nearest to the Soviet Union, is taking such action when its islanders are calling for good-neighborly friendship and cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS CONCLUDE

LD292258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Nov 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to reports from Tokyo, the largest Japanese-U.S. naval maneuvers since the war have ended. They were held in the Pacific, to the south of the island of Okinawa. These exercises involved 13 Japanese missile destroyers and 30 U.S. ships. For the first time, three U.S. strike aircraft-carriers -- Carl Vinson, Enterprise, and Midway -- were included simultaneously in such a naval armada. For 3 days they rehearsed joint actions for the event of those notorious extraordinary circumstances -- this is what Washington and Tokyo shamefully called a possible war. In this connection, one cannot help noting the fact that official Pentagon representatives did not deny that there is nuclear ammunition on board the American ships. It is precisely this circumstance that now attracts attention, since an official Japanese Government spokesman has stated that on 10 December a shock group of U.S. warships, headed by the newest nuclear aircraft-carrier, Carl Vinson, will arrive in the port of Yokosuka.

From the same source, it has become known that official Tokyo does not intend to request preliminary consultations about this from Washington. The Nakasone cabinet's silent consent to the arrival in a Japanese port of a large detachment of U.S. warships carrying means of mass destruction cannot be regarded as anything other than a blatant violation of the principle, proclaimed by Japan, not to import nuclear weapons. Leading antiwar organizations have called on the Japanese public to greet the American warships with protest meetings and demonstrations.

U.S. SENATOR PROMISES AFGHAN REBELS MORE AID

LD291341 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- U.S. Senator Sam Nunn, who is visiting Pakistan with a delegation from American Congress, assured Afghan counter-revolutionaries of Washington's unreserved support and gave them promises of bigger U.S. aid when he called at a camp of Afghan counter-revolutionaries outside the town of Peshawar.

Local political observers point out that the United States and other Western powers are the main inspirers and organizers of the anti-Afghan bandit units' terrorist forays into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Upon arriving in Pakistan, high-ranking Western visitors unvariably call at camps of Afghan counter-revolutionaries and shower them with promises of arms and money. This year, the United States has granted the traitors of the Afghan people 125 million dollars. Britain made 18 million pounds sterling available to them and West Germany's aid to them amounted to 60 million deutschmarks. These are only publicly known figures. Huge funds to meet the needs of Afghan mercenaries are earmarked by Western special services. It is also through the same channels that the Afghan counter-revolutionaries receive large quantities of modern arms.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS WESTERN AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD282039 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 28 Nov 84

["Financing State Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Washington administration gives greater scope to the armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Leslie Gelb, Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, reports that, according to officials, a covert military aid to the Afghan insurgents is set at 280 million dollars in the current financial year. This is twice as much as in the last financial year which ended on October 1.

As is known, this aid is used for the training and for the arming with up-to-date weapons of bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries that are trained by U.S. and other foreign instructors at more than a hundred camps located in Pakistani territory from where they are infiltrated into the DRA for terrorist and sabotage acts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent describes the route through which this aid which is materialised in weapons gets into the hands of bandits. He writes that the arms are shipped to Pakistani ports. Over there, under an agreement between the CIA and Pakistan, the shipments get under the control of the Pakistani authorities for a subsequent transfer to the leaders of the Afghan insurants in Peshawar (Pakistan) and in other areas.

Is not this an evidence of the U.S. Administration's "contribution" to the hired bandits' large-scale sanguinary piracy in Afghanistan owing to Washington's lavish aid! Many thousands of innocent people, among them women, old men and children, teachers, clergymen, students and schoolchildren have already fallen victim to the bandits. They in Washington may be also "proud" of other "achievements" of the bandits cultivated by them. The losses which they inflicted upon Afghanistan are reckoned in 34,000 million afghanis. This accounts for three quarters of the state's appropriations for the country's economy in the twenty years preceding the April Revolution of 1978.

Washington, incidentally, not only organises and pays for terror and piracy which are practised in the DRA by armed bands infiltrated from abroad. It also draws its closest allies into the "crusade" against Afghanistan. Thus, the FRG has allocated 60 million marks to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries this year, Britain -- 18 million pound sterling, and Japan -- 19 million dollars. According to the self-same Gelb, more than 100 million dollars have been given to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who are diffidently referred to in the West as "freedom fighters" and "fighters for faith", by Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries as well as by Israel and China.

And after all that Washington and Co. still try to speak about a certain striving for a political settlement of the "Afghan problem." No, there is not even a sign of such a striving on its part. And all its practical actions with regard to sovereign Afghanistan cannot be described otherwise than an armed intervention against that country and than a state terrorism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES SERVICE LIFE IN DRA

PM300936 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin under the rubric "Your Sons Serve Here": "At the Mountain Passes" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter, third paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial introduction]

[Text] Our son, Mikhail Lavrinenko, is serving with the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. We impatiently await his news. The only thing is that Misha is exceptionally grudging with his news. Everything is always well with him; strict and solicitous commanders and reliable comrades stand shoulder to shoulder with him. As to what is hidden behind these words, we parents have not the slightest idea. If at all possible, please provide more details about the subunit in which Mikhail is serving.

O. Lavrinenko, Komsomolsk-Na-Amure

Our permanent correspondent in the DRA met with Guards Junior Sergeant M. Lavrinenko, his commanders, and his fellow servicemen. Today we publish a report describing how servicemen in this subunit perform their international duty.

Limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan -- the paratroop company in which Guards Jr Sgt M. Lavrinenko serves is difficult to catch in the small town where it is based. The paratroopers have much work to do in the mountain passes that they guard, providing security for the movement of truck convoys carrying national economic freight. This time, however, I was in luck.

"We came back the day before yesterday and have only just gotten ourselves sorted out," Guards Captain S. Kapustin, commander of the company, told me.

The servicemen are smart-looking, dressed in clean and pressed uniforms. Wherever you look, you see cleanliness and that special military order that has been established and is scrupulously maintained at the subunit's base camp. Everything that a soldier must have according to regulations for camp life or on the march is laid out with precision around his bed. Within a matter of minutes from the signal being given, the paratroopers are equipped and ready to carry out the task set them.

"Really, we did not do too badly in yesterday's combat readiness training," Guards Capt Kapustin told me. "The last soldier was at his combat formation position 6 seconds later than the prescribed time. We'll draw conclusion; we'll train."

Only one soldier, only a few seconds.... but the servicemen are very well aware that seconds mean much in action; anticipation means victory. Hence the strict exactingness which is, generally speaking, customary for the serviceman.

Mikhail Lavrinenko is a tall and well built guards junior sergeant with excellent bearing. "A reliable comrade" -- these words, used by the company commander to describe the guardsman, sounded like the supreme assessment.

Yes, Mikhail can be relied on in the mountains. The paratroopers march along the crests so they can see everything that is happening ahead and below. At times they even have to climb above the clouds. Each carries a full kit. Lavrinenko, commanding a section, seeks no advantages for himself and is the first to shoulder the load that is so necessary.

Mikhail is properly tempered. Thanks for this are due to you, the parents. Thanks for having succeeded in imbuing your son with the feeling of self-reliance and responsibility for his actions. Thanks for not trying to hold him back at the time when he decided to go and work thousands of kilometers away from home. People like Lavrinenko join the Army mentally and physically prepared for military service.

Service hardships quickly reveal a teenager's true character. It becomes obvious who is who when people find themselves in complex circumstances.

...The paratroopers were marching, as always, along the crest. Shots were suddenly fired at them -- ambush! They quickly took cover behind the boulders, but Guards Lieutenant Pavel Krayushkin found himself isolated and in difficulties. Noticing this, Guards Junior Sergeant Boris Chaban called to his comrades: "Give me covering fire! I'll help the commander!"

"All remain in their positions!" Krayushkin wanted to stop his subordinate.

However, Chaban had already rushed toward the platoon commander, running toward him from his safe cover, running in the face of the bullets.

The courage of the platoon commander and of Guards Jr Sgt Chaban set an example of loyalty to military duty for their fellow servicemen.

Soon afterward, the paratroopers reached the mountain village. Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Pavlov and Guards Sergeant T. Shilyuk were marching at the head of the column. They found only a few inhabitants, all of them old people. The inhabitants met them with suspicion; it was the first time they had seen Soviet soldiers. However, thanks to the efforts of Guards Private S. Ziyayev, who knew the local dialect, the ice of mistrust soon melted. They started talking about life, about the April Revolution, and about the dushmans' hatred for everything new. One of the elders invited the paratroopers into his garden, treated them to water from the well.

"Good thing, water," the servicemen praised it. "Gives you strength, refreshes you." Turning to the inhabitants, they remarked: "How about it if we help you protect your homes, your gardens, and your wells?"

The Soviet servicemen have arrived on ancient Afghan soil on a noble mission. Service here is hard, and at times even dangerous. However, Guards Jr Sgt Lavrinenko and his comrades-in-arms remember: It is by their deeds and their actions that people in Afghanistan judge our people and country. They remember this, and they act according to the commandments of their conscience, of their military and international duty.

MOSCOW MEETING HAILS USSR-DRA FRIENDSHIP

LD300035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of the Moscow public was held today in the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries. It was devoted to the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRA. Our correspondent Aleksandr Levchenko reports:

The roots of Soviet-Afghan friendship go back to 1919, when our young neighbor won independence in a fierce struggle with the British colonizers. The first country to recognize its sovereignty and extend the hand of friendship to the young state was Soviet Russia. Soviet-Afghan ties are traditional, but they were raised to a qualitatively new level after the April Revolution and the signing of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Under that treaty, our country is helping our Afghan friends build a new life and strengthen their republic's economic potential. In the last 2 years alone the USSR has helped to build 16 major enterprises in Afghanistan; in 1983, the volume of industrial production from installations that were the fruit of Soviet-Afghan cooperation totaled 18 million afghanis, or almost 40 percent of the credit side of the country's budget. These and many other vivid results of Soviet-Afghan cooperation were the subject of speeches at the meeting in the House of Friendship by the leaders of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan. Another speaker who gave much attention to this theme was Habib Mangal, the DRA ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union. He said:

[Begin Mangal recording in vernacular fading into Russian translation] The Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan would be difficult to overestimate. Throughout the history of good-neighborly relations between our countries, it has played an enormous role in strengthening the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country, and in creating the material-technical basis of our society. In a difficult and crucial period of its history, the Afghan people rely on the strong and friendly hand of the great Soviet Union. Despite the undeclared war against the Afghan people unleashed by the forces of imperialism, positive changes are becoming more and more clearly apparent in all spheres of life in Afghanistan. Our friendship is becoming ever stronger. In these days, we once again express our profound gratitude to that great friend of the Afghan people, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and to the CPSU and the Soviet people, for their all-around assistance to our homeland. [end recording]

TV STATION OPENS IN DRA'S HERAT PROVINCE

PM300855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Television Station Opens"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Nov -- The inhabitants of the western Afghan Province of Herat have received a fine gift.

On the threshold of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA's foundation, a television station has opened there. It has modern equipment and was built with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. The television station in Herat will relay daily DRA Central Television programs received from Kabul through a communications satellite, and also local news.

USSR PARTY, STATE GREETINGS TO SFRY LEADERSHIP

PM291531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

To Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

To Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the fraternal peoples and nationalities of the SFRY cordial congratulations on the occasion of your national day -- Republic Day.

We express the wish that the SFRY working people, under the LCY's leadership, successfully implements the plans for the development of their economy, strengthens their multinational socialist state, and enjoys happiness and prosperity.

Under the present conditions, when certain imperialist circles persist in fueling tension in the world, the fruitful collaboration of socialist countries and all progressive forces in the struggle for the radical improvement of the international situation assumes ever increasing significance.

We express confidence that the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship born in the joint struggle against fascism and the active cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY, which are supported by the firm foundations of time-tested principles and accords, will continue to develop steadily in the interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

SFRY AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD291832 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Milojko Drulovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the USSR, on Yugoslavia's Republic Day]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends, comrades: 1984 is coming to a close. It can be said with satisfaction that this has been a fruitful year for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Comrade Zarkovic, deputy chairman of the SFRY Presidium, visited the Soviet Union and during the visit had friendly meetings with Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and other highest-ranking Soviet leaders. Last month, Comrade Grishin visited Belgrade and the Belgrade party organization and held talks with the top Yugoslav leaders.

The heads of government of our countries, Comrades Planinc and Tikhonov, met recently in Delhi.

There were also many other numerous meetings and fruitful exchanges of views and experience in various areas.

The Soviet Union is a leading economic partner of Yugoslavia. Bilateral cooperation is also developing well in the area of science, culture, education, just as is cooperation between republics and cities.

The Victory Day anniversary is approaching. The Soviet Union bore the main burden of the struggle against the facist invaders and suffered enormous human losses for the victory in World War II. The popular liberation struggle and the revolution in Yugoslavia in the same war cost the lives of almost 11 percent of the country's population.

Socialist, self-managing Yugoslavia belongs to the Nonaligned Movement, which is actively struggling for peace and disarmament, for respect for the independence and sovereignty of peoples and states, and for a just international economic order. The role of the movement and the policy of nonalignment are especially important in international crisis situations. Unfortunately, we often witness precisely such situations.

Comrades, we are convinced that there are considerable possibilities for the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, for deepening and enriching mutually advantageous cooperation in all areas on the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence, mutual respect, and of the jointly formulated Belgrade and Moscow declarations which have proved their worth in the practice of our relations.

I am taking this opportunity to wish the friendly people of the Soviet Union new successes and achievements in further socialist development of the country. I sincerely thank you for your attention.

USSR MARKS ALBANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Supreme Soviet Greetings

PM291519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On behalf of the Soviet people, we cordially congratulate the Albanian people on the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupation forces and the victory of the people's revolution.

Commemorating this memorable event, Soviet people pay a tribute of profound respect to the Albanian people's just and heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland and rate highly their contribution to the defeat of fascism.

Invariably favoring friendship and cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we wish the Albanian people peace, well-being, and success in socialist building.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow Meeting

LD291557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report]

[Text] A session of the aktiv of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society was held in Moscow today to mark the Albanian national holiday, the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascist occupiers and the victory of the people's revolution. The significance of this important event in the life of the Albanian people, the political and socioeconomic changes in Albania in the final stage of the national liberation struggle, and the deepening of those changes following the country's liberation and the proclamation of a people's republic was noted. Emphasis was placed on the fact that relations of friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples, which were strengthened in the joint fight against fascism, were developed further in the postwar period in the course of all-around cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Sincere feelings on the part of Soviet people for Albanian working people were expressed, as were wishes for successes in socialist construction in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Taking part in the session were representatives of a number of enterprises, institutions, and public organizations.

Historians Hold Session

PM290949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] A session of the USSR National Historians Committee of the USSR Academy of Sciences devoted to the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the victory of the people's revolution was held in Moscow on 26 November under the chairmanship of academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy.

The speakers pointed out that during the World War II the freedom-loving Albanian people, waging a selfless struggle against the invaders, made a considerable contribution to the common cause of routing fascism and emphasized the equitable, mutually advantageous nature of the all-around Soviet-Albanian cooperation established after the country's liberation.

Sympathy was expressed for the Albanian working people's efforts aimed at building socialism in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Scientists and employees of a number of institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and representatives of the capital's public participated in the session.

PRAVDA Urges 'Mutual Goodwill'

PM290957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by N. Yurchenko: "Festival for People's Albania"]

[Text] On 29 November the Albanian people celebrate one of the most important dates in their history -- the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the victory of the people's revolution.

The successful completion of the long and heroic struggle against Italian and then German fascist aggressors, to which the Soviet Army's victorious offensive in the Balkans made a decisive contribution, and the establishment of people's power were a fundamental turning point in the fortunes of the Albanian people. Under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party (now the Albanian Workers Party), the country's working people embarked on profound socioeconomic transformations and the building of a new life.

During the years of people's power the Albanian people have achieved considerable successes in economic and cultural development. Once a backward, semifeudal country with 80-percent illiteracy, Albania now has a diversified industry represented by such sectors as the coal, chromium, copper, ferronickel, electricity, metalworking, chemical, construction materials, wood processing and paper, and light and food industries. Today Albanian industry produces in 2 days as much as it produced in all of 1938. In agriculture the area of cultivated land has increased 2.4 times and gross agricultural production 5.3 times. There has also been progress in the sphere of education, science, and culture and in improving the working people's well-being.

Soviet people have made a considerable contribution to the Albanian working people's achievements. In the difficult postwar years they gave the fraternal Albanian people selfless internationalist assistance in the solution of complex tasks in overcoming the feudal-bourgeois legacy and building the foundations of socialism. Soviet people gave active assistance in the development of the country's productive forces, creation of a modern industry, mechanization of agriculture, and training of national cadres. Hundreds of Soviet specialists -- geologists, oilmen, construction workers, and VUZ teachers -- worked hard side by side with citizens of people's Albania in various sectors of the country's economy, science, and culture, generously sharing their knowledge and experience with them. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries Albania was rapidly transformed into an agrarian-industrial state. The national economic foundations which were laid in those years continue to be an important factor in the economic and cultural life of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Assessing the Soviet Union's contribution to the formation of the new, socialist state, the Albanian leadership noted in 1959: "After liberation the Soviet land extended the hand of sincere friendship. Just as without the glorious Soviet Army's heroic victories our liberation from the foreign aggressors and the establishment of people's power would have been impossible, without the Soviet Union's comprehensive aid we would not have been able to make such tremendous achievements and to successfully build socialism in our country."

Soviet-Albanian relations, developing in line with the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, territorial integrity and mutual benefit, demonstrated their fruitful nature in practice, since they accorded with the long-term interests of both states.

But in the early sixties the fruitful cooperation between Albania and the Soviet Union was disrupted. As is known, our country consistently advocates the normalization of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Given mutual goodwill it would be possible to solve this question in the interests of the peoples of both states and the cause of peace and socialism.

Soviet people have had and continue to have friendly feelings for the Albanian people. Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from the fascist occupiers and the victory of the people's revolution, they congratulate Albanian working people on this important jubilee and wish them peace and prosperity and successes in socialist building.

HUNGARY'S PAL LOSONCZI VISITS TASKHENT

GF291706 Taskhent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Hungarian Presidental Council, returned to Tashkent today from his visit to a number of countries in Southeast Asia.

Yusupov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet; Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and other officials welcomed Pal Losonczi at Tashkent Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of Hungary, the Soviet Union, and Uzbekistan.

KGB'S MATROSOV MEETS GDR COUNTERPART IN BERLIN

PM291409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov — A delegation of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops has arrived in the GDR capital on an official friendly visit. It is led by Army General V.A. Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops.

The delegation members were received by Lieutenant General K.D. Baumgarten, deputy defense minister and chief of the GDR Border Troops. During the meeting the sides discussed questions connected with the deterioration in the international situation through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles and also the tasks involved in further stengthening cooperation between the two fraternal countries' border guard troops. K.D. Baumgarten informed the Soviet visitors of the results of the recent routine SED Central Committee plenum and the initiatives of the GDR Border Troops in preparing for the 11th party congress.

IZVESTIYA NOTES FORMATION OF POLISH TU BODY

PM291029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent L. Toporkov: "Trade Union Meeting"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish public's attention has been riveted recently on the "Szombierki" pit in the Silesian mining city of Bytom. The all-Polish meeting of representatives of the nearly 5-million-strong detachment of Polish trade union members -- an important stage in the 2-year work to revive united class trade unions -- has ended here.

The trade union movement's strength lies in its unity. This is stressed by the draft program for the next few years which all the country's trade union organizations have been discussing. "The unity of the trade union movement," the document says, "has always had an influence in our country on the consolidation of society as a whole." The draft program notes that trade unions are an integral part of the social and political system of the socialist state, whose basic principles are enshrined in the Polish Constitution. The trade union acknowledge the PZPR's leading role.

All the speakers at the meeting advocated the formation of a central trade union representative body -- the all-Polish trade unions' covenant (soglasheniye) -- which is essential for the successful solution of social and economic problems and for the conduct of international affairs.

The meeting decreed the formation of an all-Polish trade unions' covenant, as well as its council and executive committee.

SOVIET-POLISH AMITY BODY MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

PM301019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 94 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Portentous Date"]

[Text] Over the 40 years of its existence the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has made an appreciable contribution to the cause of strengthening and developing fraternal relations between the peoples of the USSR and Poland. This was pointed out in Moscow on 27 November at a ceremonial session of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board devoted to the portentous date.

The keynote speaker, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, emphasized that together with all Polish patriots and internationalists the activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society have proved that no one will succeed in turning Poland from the socialist path, severing its fraternal ties with the Soviet Union, or wresting it from the serried ranks of the socialist community. He declared that Soviet people have been and still are the loyal friends of the Polish people and their socialist motherland.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, who addressed the session, noted the special role of the Soviet Union's aid to and support for his country and rated highly the activity of the two states' friendship societies.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ ENDS VISIT

Communique Issued

PM291520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Austrian Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government 24-27 November 1984.

In addition to Moscow, the head of the Austrian Government and the persons accompanying him visited Minsk and took part in festivities connected with the commissioning of the metallurgical plant in the city of Zhlobin (Belorussian SSR), which has been built by the Austrian concern Voest-Alpine.

The federal chancellor laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received F. Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, and had a friendly conversation with him.

Talks were held between N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz.

A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, had a meeting with Austria's Foreign Minister L. Gratz.

Questions of Soviet-Russian relations in various spheres, the prospects for their development, and a number of topical problems of mutual interest in today's international situation were examined during the meetings and talks.

Participating in the talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were: on the Soviet side -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; USSR Ambassador to Austria M.T. Yefremov; and A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium;

On the Austrian side -- L. Gratz, Austrian federal minister of foreign affairs; F. Lacina, Austrian federal minister of transport; Austrian Ambassador to the USSR H. Liedermann; Ambassador F. Bauer, deputy secretary general of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; K. Kehrer, secretary general of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber; Ministerial Councillor (Kh. Nigish), chief of the Protocol Section in the Austrian Federal Chancellor's Department; and Ambassador D. Bukowski, second deputy secretary general of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The sides are unanimous that personal contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Austria play a great role in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and elaborating its basic guidelines, as well as in maintaining the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust characteristic of Soviet-Austrian relations. In the last few years this tradition has been reaffirmed by the official visits made by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Austria in April 1981, and by Dr R. Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, to the Soviet Union in May 1982, visits which helped further deepen Soviet-Austrian relations.

The mutual desire to continue this practice, which has proved its worth, was expressed.

The sides again emphasized the enduring significance of the state treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria. This treaty, the constitutionally enshrined status of permanent neutrality, and Austria's entry into the United Nations provided Austria with broad opportunities to play a positive role in the world. The policy implemented on this basis and Austria's adherence to the ideas of detente constitute a substantial contribution to the maintenance of stability in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Austria advocate an end to the arms race in all spheres and oppose its extension to outer space and to new geographical regions.

The Soviet side stressed the great importance of the agreement reached at its proposal between the USSR and the United States to begin new talks with a view to reaching mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons. Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz welcomed this and expressed the Austrian Republic's profound interest in the success of the Soviet-American talks.

The Soviet Union and Austria attach great importance to further developing the process started by the CSCE. Bearing in mind the obligation of signatory states under the Final Act to refrain from using force or the threat of force in their mutual relations, they reaffirmed their readiness to promote the elaboration and adoption at the Stockholm Conference of a range of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures that would help strengthen security and confidence in Europe both politically and militarily.

The sides also advocated that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act be appropriately celebrated in the Finnish capital by agreement among all CSCE member-states.

Noting the importance of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and associated measures, the sides advocated reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks based on the principle of nondetriment to the security of any of the sides.

While discussing the situation in different parts of the world, the participants in the talks advocated eliminating existing seats of tension and conflicts and preventing the emergence of new ones.

The participants in the talks expressed anxiety in connection with the dangerous situation and continuing tension in the Middle East. They were unanimous that the decisive condition for an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Lebanon, the satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate demand regarding their right to self-determination, including the right to create their own state, and the ensuring of the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to independent and secure existence and development. Such a settlement could be implemented only with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

In connection with the continuing hostilities between Iran and Iraq, the sides advocated ending the war between these countries and settling the disputed issues between them via talks.

The Soviet Union and Austria declared their invariable support for the United Nations and all its efforts aimed at preserving world peace, preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and improving the international situation.

They will help enhance the United Nations' prestige and effectiveness as a collective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful cooperation on the basis of unswerving observance of its charter -- the unshakable foundation of all its activity.

The sides pointed out the enduring significance of the lessons of World War II and, in this connection, particularly emphasized the need to strictly observe the principles of territorial integrity and the inviolability of states' borders as one of the most important conditions for safeguarding peace and international security. They declared their intention to celebrate fittingly the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the allied powers' victory over Hitlerite fascism and of Austria's liberation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and meetings that took place and voiced the hope that they will help to further develop the relations of good-neighborliness and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Austria in the interests of both countries' peoples, and the interests of ensuring peace and international security.

Dr F. Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, invited N.A. Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the consistent development of Soviet-Austrian relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. The nature of bilateral relations graphically demonstrates the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and accords, not only with the direct interests of both countries but also with the broader interests of peace and international security.

The sides advocated augmenting what has been achieved in relations between the two countries and expanding the spheres and improving the forms of mutually advantageous cooperation, including the legal contractual basis of these forms.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical links between the two countries. The volume of trade has more than doubled over the last 5 years. Great importance for the deepening of all-around trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries attaches to the bilateral agreements they have concluded, and primarily the 30 May 1975 trade and payments agreement and the 19 January 1981 long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation. Agreement in principle to examine the possibility of extending the above-mentioned agreement and the long-term program through 1995 was reached during the talks. The heads of government agreed to instruct the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation to study this question and submit proposals for possible new cooperation projects that will substantially expand the scope of Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations and will be an impetus to the establishment of new types of business links, including production sharing and cooperation in third-country markets.

The significance of the accords reached regarding additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Austria over a 25-year period and the reciprocal exchange of electricity starting 1 January 1985 was noted. The construction of the Zhlobin Metallurgical Plant by the Voest-Alpine Concern and its commissioning is a major event in Soviet-Austrian economic relations.

Making a positive assessment of the mixed commission's activity, the sides expressed their confidence that it will continue to play an active role in coordinating the multifaceted economic ties between the two countries, increasing the volume of reciprocal trade, and making fuller use of existing reserves.

The mutual desire was expressed to continue the practice of the contacts that have developed between parliaments, ministries and departments, trade unions, and women's, youth, and other organizations. With a view to ensuring a deeper reciprocal familiarization with the life, labor, and achievements of the Soviet and Austrian peoples, the sides will continue to assist exchanges in the spheres of culture, science, sports, and tourism on both a collective and an individual basis.

During the discussion of the present situation in the world, the sides expressed profound concern with the increasing international tension, the unceasing buildup of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the exacerbation of crisis situations in different regions. The sides are unanimous that what is needed now are energetic actions by all states, large and small, to resolve the main task of our time -- averting the threat of nuclear war. Therefore they advocate the limitation of all types of weapons, and primarily nuclear weapons, up to and including general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as the extirpation from the political and military consciousness of all states of all kinds of theories claiming that it is supposedly possible to wage and win a nuclear war. The efforts and political will of states must be directed toward reviving an atmosphere of trust and returning interstate relations to the channel of detente and constructive cooperation.

The sides advocated maintaining military equilibrium at the lowest level possible. The danger of war would thereby be considerably reduced. Mankind's material and spiritual resources could be channeled primarily into peaceful development and the satisfaction of social and other needs.

IZVESTIYA on Departure

PM301121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Excerpt] Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, left Moscow for home on 27 November. He paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

F. Sinowatz was seen off by the aircraft steps at Sheremetyevo Airport by N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister.

The federal chancellor was also seen off by I.I. Bodyul and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers B.P. Bugayev, I.P. Kazanets, and I.S. Silayev; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; N.D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister; V.I. Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; I.D. Laptev, chairman of the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society Central Board; M.T. Yefremov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Austria; A.P. Bondarenko and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials.

The sendoff party included H. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and representatives of Moscow's working people.

The state flags of the Republic of Austria and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport, and an honor guard of troops from Moscow Garrison was drawn up. A band played the two countries' national anthems. N.A. Tikhonov and F. Sinowatz inspected the Soviet servicemen. The sendoff ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

PERSHING DEPLOYMENT IN FRG FASTER THAN PLANNED

PM281059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Stepping Up the Deployment"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov -- The FRG newspapers are publishing reports claiming that the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles is proceeding faster than planned. FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU writes that exactly half of the 108 Pershing II missiles due to be installed in the FRG have already been stationed there: 36 in Mutlangen and 9 each in the Heilbronn and New Ulm regions.

PRAVDA VIEWS FRG ATTITUDE ON SPACE WEAPONS

PM291114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Vakhontov dispatch: "'Disarmament' Through Armament; What People in the FRG Think of the Plans for the Militarization of Space"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, Nov -- Among the current problems preoccupying Bonn's political and military circles and drawing the West German press' great attention is the question of how the FRG should react to the U.S. program to militarize space. The initial reaction in political, including government, circles here to this dangerous idea was rather subdued or even negative. The presence of qualitatively new space weapons might impel the United States to put the Pentagon first strike doctrine into practice without taking the interests of its partners into account -- that was the thinking in Bonn. For various reasons fears were even voiced in Bonn's defense ministry, not to mention political party headquarters.

The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] parliamentary faction soon created a "working group" on space. The government also formed a similar group from representatives from the ministries of defense and foreign affairs. Even now there are influential figures in FRG leading circles who continue to think that it would be sensible to prevent an arms race in space. At the same time, some of them, one feels, have a gnawing doubt: Is Bonn miscalculating by taking this course? Will this cause its stock in NATO and its importance as Washington's "general representative" in West Europe to fall?

At any rate, those who are militating for support for the plans to turn space into a U.S. test range are increasingly making their presence felt within CDU/CSU ranks Certain of these gentlemen are infected with illusions of achieving military superiority "along with the United States," while others think longingly of the superprofits of which the FRG military-industrial complex could grab a "share" in the preparations for "star wars." Behind-the-scenes pressure on politicians in Bonn from the weapons magnates, who are longing for a slice of the "space pie" of military contracts, is certainly increasing.

It would be inaccurate to think that all the figures of this persuasion are just waiting for a war. More often than not they try to dispel the thought of a possible military conflict by assuring themselves that the U.S. space adventure will allegedly create "additional means for pressuring" the socialist countries and that it may be possible to achieve their goals "peacefully." These figures assure the public that the West's military preparations are no more than a "political measures" whose aim is to strengthen peace.

That is roughly how the situation was explained to me by J. Todenhoefer, a 44-year-old parliamentarian and the CDU/CSU faction's representative on disarmament issues. I talked with him mainly on the subject of the FRG's position vis-a-vis the problem of the militarization of space. Showing me photos of his wife and two small children, he tried to convince me that there could hardly be another parliamentarian in the Bundestag who would devote as much energy to the cause of the defense of peace as he. However, as I looked at the minature collection of around 15 U.S. nuclear missiles on his desk, I thought: Who is he trying to fool?

In our talk Todenhoefer set forth, as he put it, his own views on the problem of arms in space. That stance, needless to say, was reflected in the document prepared by the Bundestag "working group" on space for the CDU/CSU faction which he immediately handed me. Familiarity with these materials left no doubt that the document's authors are even further to the right on the Bonn political scene than certain extremely right-wing figures. They confirmed that it is no accident that Todenhoefer has won a reputation as one of the most zealous hawks. He once penetrated Afghan territory from Pakistan with a group of armed bandits.

Thus the document's authors think that the FRG must participate in talks concerning space on an equal footing (with the United States). But before the talks start "research work" (also with FRG participation) must be conlcuded, in other words, the tasks set by Reagan in his so-called "strategic defense initiative" must be carried out -- that is, the means for waging "star wars" must virtually be created. Moreover, of course, the FRG's finger will also be on the firing button. "Can the resolution of the question be influenced by sitting on the fence?" Todenhoefer remarked. It is intended to cover up complicity in the militarization of space with the thesis that it is necessary to arm in order to hold talks. This is staggering logic!

However, most FRG inhabitants reject any participation by their country in the arms race in space. Moreover, they realize the dangerous and unforeseeable consequences for humanity that could arise if the United States carries out the militarization of space. The Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT writes: "The U.S. plan will do more harm than good both to East-West relations and to relations within the Western alliance."

The FRG's largest political party -- the Social Democratic Party [SPD] -- has called on the country's government to resolutely dissociate itself from the Reagan "star wars" plans. At the 8 November debates in the Bundestag the SPD faction submitted a resolution calling for approval of the draft international treaty to ban space weapons and thereby prevent the arms race from being transferred to space. H. Scheer, the faction's representative, devoted particular attention in his speech to the fact that the text elaborated and approved by the congress of natural scientists held this July in the West German city of Goettingen was taken as the basis for the draft treaty. The several hundred world-renowned specialists who gathered in Goettingen from various countries, including the USSR and the United States, appealed to the international public to do everything to prevent the arms race from being transferred to space.

During the Bundestag debates it become clear that the majority of deputies were ready in principle to support the idea of rejecting the militarization of space.

The pro-U.S. forces in the CDU/CSU faction, not daring to reject the Social Democrats' proposal outright, put the voting machine into action and managed to get the draft treaty referred for additional examination at the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission. In short, things were essentially slowed down to let feelings subside. However, it is not possible to appease the public, just as it was not possible with "arms upgrading." Many people in the country share the misgivings of the eminent SPD figure H. Ehmke that "Europe will gain nothing but may lose a great deal by engaging in research in the space weapons sphere."

A categorical "no" to an arms race in space was immediately given by the Communist Party, the "Greens," the trade unions, and other organizations and progressive associations. Broad sections of the FRG public have reacted with particular interest and understanding to the Soviet proposal on elaborating and concluding an agreement to prevent the militarization of space. This initiative, dictated by the responsibility for present and future generations of people, is finding more and more supporters on West German soil, too.

KOHL STATEMENTS AT DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION VIEWED

DW300907 Moscow International Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] At a reception for the diplomatic corps in Bonn, Federal Chancellor Kohl said in his welcoming speech that the present territorial and political realities in Central Europe were not definitive. Those who did not realize this, he said, were taking a nondialectical approach to history and were not taking its course into account. Naturally, the development of history cannot be halted, our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes. We also hope that many things burdening the situation in Central Europe today, like the dangerous confrontation between the two militry blocs and the stockpiling of arms on both sides of the dividing line, will not be continued.

That this is a fact today must be blamed on the Western powers that have turned the Federal Republic's territory into a outpost of NATO and into the main basis of preparations for a nuclear missile war against the European socialist states.

Of course, it would also be a good thing if the economic relations and all other contacts between the states with different social orders on our continent did not stop at the point where they are now, because the possibilities offering themselves are far from being exhausted. However, their development has been artificially hindered, above all, by order of the United States which forces West European countries to pursue a policy of discrimination against the Eastern states. In other words, it is really in the interests of all peoples in central Europe and on the European Continent that the present situation here will not be artificially frozen.

The question is in what direction it should change and what political factors are conducive to such a change. All statements by Federal Chancellor Kohl and some of his cabinet members show that they want a course of history that is far away from the clear provisions of the treaties with the East and the Helsinki Final Act that lay down the inviolability of the European borders.

However, in statements on this subject speakers in Bonn have recently been anxious to always add immediately that this is only possible in the future and will be done without force. This qualification is unnecessary and changes nothing about the essence of the matter, because historical experience and the simplest logic would be that any attempt to question the existing borders only creates distrust and tension in international relations.

Dear listeners, just imagine, your neighbor threatens to break into your house, of course not today, but tomorrow. But can you consider him as a good neighbor, if he does not destroy your door but only picks the lock to open it?

Thus all the talk about a peaceful change of borders is intended for fools. Why are U.S. nuclear missiles, which are first-strike weapons, deployed in the FRG? Why is the equipment of the Bundeswehr being advanced with new weapons? Finally, why does Bonn give political and financial support to all revanchist organizations whose specially assiduous leaders publicly call for a drive for the East?

We should not deceive ourselves about the fact that raising the border issue again, even with reservations intended to soothe people, degrades international relations in Central Europe to the level and style prior to the signing of the treaties with the East. Therefore, insisting on keeping the border issue open, something Bonn does today in almost every political programmatic statement, can only disrupt all positive changes in the center of our continent. This also jeopardizes very much the successes of the seventies, in particular the achievements of the first half of that decade when in Bonn's Ostpolitik revanchist illusions were almost totally pushed into the background and common sense and a sense of reality gained the upper hand.

Regarding the dialectic of history broached by Federal Chancellor Kohl, we should remember that dialectic is a theory of developments as a fight between antagonistic systems. In the international arena a fight is going on now between two antagonistic politburo courses, between armament and disarmament policy, between the policy of confrontation and the policy of cooperation, the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of countries with a different social system and the policy of imperialist interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs. Those who are really for a progressive development of history and for a multiplication of the achievements of the seventies and, on that basis, for reaching new, higher levels more in accordance with the European people's interests, must know where their place in this struggle is.

TASS ON U.S. 'SELFISH CONCEPTS' IN STEEL BAN

LD292322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow 29 Nov (TASS) -- TASS commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

A war has again erupted between the United States and its West European allies. These are not our words, this is how they comment in the West on Washington's decision to freeze steel pipe imports from Common Market countries this year and reduce them by more than half next year. The Washington administration's unilateral move, taken in its usual arrogant manner, caused a storm of indignation in the 10 EEC member-states.

The NEW YORK TIMES calls this conflict the most serious in the Atlantic community in the last few years. "Little Europe" is threatening to take corresponding retaliatory steps in order, as E. Davignon, vice president of the Commission of European Communities, said, to force it to respect its rights.

Let us note for accuracy's sake that this war dubbed the "steel war" has now dragged on for more than a year. Periodic "truces" achieved with great difficulty are invariably violated by Washington each time this is demanded by the interests of American business and American global policy.

Let us note also that the "steel front" is far from the only one and, possibly, not even the main one in the economic battles between the United States and its NATO partners. They include the battle over the exorbitant bank lending rates, the imperial dictation in trade with other countries, and the speculations on the artificially inflated dollar rate of exchange. On all these fronts the United States is invariably pushing its allies back and trying, as French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said at a session of the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to solve its economic problems at the expense of other countries' interests.

Washington's currency-and-financial offensive has already triggered off an intense drain of capital away from West Europe, which needs it badly itself, overseas. Whereas in the whole of 1982 capital imports to the United States amounted to $42 billion, now they totaled as much as $40 billion just in the first half of this year. Seeking to patch up the huge holes in its balance of payments in this way, the United States forces the locomotive of the West European economy into a dead end. The latter's stagnation is compounded by protectionist measures that have sharply limited the Common Market countries' exports to the United States. The steel pipes already loaded on ships that have sailed out for American shores will now have to be brought back. This is just the latest, but not the only, example of this kind. The Hamburg Institute for Economic and Social Affairs reports that "more than 100 resolutions of a protectionary nature are now being examined in the U.S. Congress."

Had it not been for the U.S. Administration's attempts to settle its own economic problems at West Europe's expense, the French journal ECONOMIE PROSPECTIVE INTERNATIONALE said, the gross national product in the Common Market countries in 1979-82 could have grown by almost 4 percent. It would not have been inappropriate to estimate also the possible decline in the rate of unemployment in these countries in that event, which is now inexorably on the increase. The latest outbreak of the "steel war" will leave tens of thousands more of working people outside the gates of their factories, steel plants in this case.

Regardless of how Washington's imperial diktat in the field of foreign trade is called by the economists, "embargo" or "protectionism", it has one and the same aim, that of destroying economic and trade links between states, which have taken years to form, and pushing forward with its selfish concepts of trade in the interests of American monopolies. The Paris-based magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE branded Washington's actions as "strangulation" of Europe. One can only agree with this judgment.

UK TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS BELORUSSIA

LD292324 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Minsk November 29 TASS -- The Soviet trade unions are doing their utmost to strengthen the solidarity of the workers in all countries in their struggle for meeting the just demands for improving the conditions of life and work. A graphic manifestation of this is the support by the Soviet miners of their striking colleagues in Britain, a TASS correspondent was told by Grenville Hawley, national secretary of the British Transport and General Workers' Union. He arrived in Soviet Belorussia at the head of a delegation of the trade union, who attended the Soviet-British seminar in Moscow on labour protection at motor industry works.

The members of the delegation were received at the Belorussian Republican Committee of the Automobile, Tractor and Farm Machine-Building Workers' Union. The British trade union figures visited workshops of the Minsk motor works and the Belorussian automotive works in the city of Zhodino, where they familiarised themselves with the conditions of work, organization of protection of work and safety engineering.

We came to your country, said Grenville Hawley, on the days when the Soviet leaders met and talked with Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party. All of us have attentively read the report on his meeting with Konstantin Chernenko. We were gratified by the sincere wish of the Soviet Union expressed at the meeting to have goodneighborly relations with our country, cooperate with it on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The warmth and hospitality which the Soviet colleagues accorded to us are convincing proof of that.

SARDINIANS PROTEST NATO'S 'AGGRESSIVE' PLANS

LD281418 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Rome November 28 TASS -- "No to the U.S. military base on Maddalena", "No to U.S. militarists"! These are the slogans under which a massive anti-war demonstration was held in Cagliari, the administrative center of Sardinia, near which the island of Maddalena is situated. Several thousands of people including political figures and heads of local government bodies, members of democratic public organisations, workers, and employees, took part in the demonstration.

The demonstrators marched through the central streets of Cagliari to the building of the Ariston City Theater and held a rally there. The speakers denounced the buildup of U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean region and criticised aggressive plans of U.S. and NATO militarists.

Cogodi, member of the Giunta Regionale (a local organ of executive power), said that an agreement on the construction of a U.S. air force base on the island of Maddalena constituted a violation of the national constitution, for any treaty should be submitted to parliament for discussion. In that case, the country's supreme body of legislative authority had been simply ignored, the speaker said.

L. Cogodi said that the Giunta Regionale of Sardinia asked the government to clarify whether and to what degree reports to the effect that cruise missiles had already been deployed at Maddalena-based U.S. submarines were true.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF PDRY REVIEWED

LD281329 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Aden November 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Zhadyayev reports:

The capital of Democratic Yemen is festively decorated. National flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and bright-coloured streamers on the buildings, in the streets and squares of Aden are fluttering in the hot Arabian wind. The republic is readying to celebrate its national holiday -- the 17th anniversary of proclamation of independence.

The past 17 years are like a fleeting moment in Yemen's history of many centuries. Yet over that very short period for a state, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has made a gigantic stride forward in her socio-economic development and put an end to backwardness and oppression of many centuries.

The forces of imperialism and reaction could not resign themselves to the fact that the people of Democratic Yemen have embarked on the path of independence and of progressive reforms, proclaimed a policy of socialist orientation. On the list of criminal actions to which the forces hostile to the people of Yemen have recourse, are conspiracies, economic blockade and attempts at a political isolation of the newly-free state in the international arena.

In the days difficult for the republic, the countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces came to the assistance of the newly-emergent state. They helped the Yemen people uphold its freedom and independence.

The Yemen Socialist Party -- the glorious vanguard of the working people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is steadfastly implementing measures directed at building an economic base in the country, at ensuring a rise in popular well-being. Over the past years, hundreds of schools and hospitals have been built in the repubic, compulsory primary education has been introduced and free medical attendance has been ensured. The party proclaimed the current year to be that of total elimination of illiteracy among the country's adult population. A network of hundreds of courses for the elimination of illiteracy, which are attended by more than 228 thousand people, has been established nation-wide.

Relying for support on the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, the working people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are persistently working to implement the five-year plan for the socio-economic development of the country. Construction projects, mills and factories and apartment houses have been built or their construction is continuing in the republic. The fish-canning factory in Mukalla, which was built with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance, is successfully in operation. Enterprises for repairs to agricultural equipment are reaching their design output capacity. The construction of a fishing port, the biggest in the Arabian peninsula, and a thermal-power station with a water desalination plant is proceeding full speed ahead. The putting into operation of the first section of the maternity and child centre, a children's outpatient clinic, has been a good gift on the occasion of the holiday.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO, DELEGATION VISIT ETHIOPIA

LD300624 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The sessions of the eighth international conference on Ethiopian research are continuing here. Particular interest among delegates was aroused by the speech of the head of the delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the academy Anatoliy Gromyko, who is director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute. His subject was the development of relations between the USSR and Ethiopia.

He said that Soviet people have always had the friendliest feelings toward the Ethiopian people and supported their struggle for national independence, but the true flowering of bilateral relations came when Ethiopia's national democratic revolution had been accomplished. At the present time, the USSR is helping Ethiopia to develop industry and agriculture and train national cadres. Soviet specialists are working on the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Melka-Wakana, a cement works at Dire Dawa, irrigation systems in the Gambela region, and a number of other projects.

Ties between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Ethiopia, based on ideological common ground, have assumed the greatest importance. Cooperation between the mass public organizations of the two countries, and also in the spheres of science and culture, are constantly being expanded, Anatoliy Gromyko noted.

He met today with Duri Mohammed, the president of the University of Addis Ababa. They discusse d prospects for further strengthening scientific ties between the University of the Ethiopian capital and the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute.

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER RECEIVES USSR WAR VETERANS

PM291017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Friendship Strengthens"]

[Text] Bissau, 26 Nov -- The ideas of the great Lenin have always inspired the struggle of freedom-loving peoples against imperialism and colonialism, Guinean Minister of the Economy Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] Central Committee, has stated. Receiving a Soviet War Veterans Committee delegation, headed by Colonel General I.S. Katyshkin, that was on a visit here, he stressed that the relations of friendship between the CPSU and the PAIGC form the basis of the comprehensively developing ties between the two countries.

TANZANIAN ARMY OFFICIAL VISITS USSR 17-25 NOV

PM291212 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Tanzanian Guest"]

[Text] (Dzhakayya Kikvete), member of the revolutionary party of Tanzania (CCM) National Executive Committee and political commissar at the military academy for the country's National Defense Forces, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 25 November. He had talks at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on questions of the organization of party political work with army and navy personnel.

D. (Kikvete) visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, and the M.V. Frunze Higher Combined Arms Command School in Kiev and familiarized himself with the combat and political training, life, and leisure of the servicemen in a Kiev Military District Unit.

The Tanzanian guest was received by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of political work in the armed forces and other problems of interest to both sides were discussed.

D. (Kikvete) visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, viewed monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, and saw the sights of Moscow and Kiev.

USSR APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO RWANDA

PM251411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Dmitriyevich Sokolev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Rwanda. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Gennadiy Vasilyevich Rykov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Rwanda in connection with his reassignment.

COMPARISON OF ANGOLAN LEADER ON NAMIBIA SOLUTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 November carries in its Second Edition on page 5 a report citing Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on a solution to the Namibian situation. The PRAVDA report, under the heading "Principled Position," has been compared with the TASS version published in the 26 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits third paragraph This position of ...to...of the UN Charter.

Last paragraph, line nine reads in PRAVDA:...threat of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola on the part of the Republic of South Africa, this agreement will be annulled. In addition, South Africa must... (adding passage)

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ...jeopardize the socioeconomic process and national integrity...(rewording)

BRIEFS

POWER STATION IN ANGOLA -- "A trilateral agreement has been signed in Luanda between the People's Republic of Angola, the Soviet Union, and Brazil, for the construction of the Capanda Hydroelectric Power Station in the Angolan province of Malanje." ANGOP reported that the GES will double Angola's power-generation capacity, allow irrigation over wide areas, and improve navigation on the Kwanza river. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 23 Nov 84 LD]

TASS ON REAGAN CLAIM OF USSR SHIPS TO NICARAGUA

LD291822 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

They in Washington continue whipping up an anti-Nicaraguan campaign, which is accompanied with open threats and muscle-flexing demonstrations. To justify this policy they are fabricating one invention after another. All of them have been strongly and convincingly refuted by the Nicaraguan Government. Those who initiated the provocations can be said to have been caught in the act. Yet it did not stop them.

Also noteworthy is the scope of the slanderous campaign and the big forces committed to action in it: the CIA, the Pentagon and the White House. In an interview with the newspaper WASHINGTON POST issued yesterday, President Reagan claimed, for example, that, as far as he knew, another six Russian ships with more arms on board were under way to Nicaragua. The President stressed that this was a threat to the region, yet he failed to furnish a single fact to prove this statement. The aim of such unfounded claims is obvious -- it is to serve as a smokescreen for the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in Central America and as a pretext for armed interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state.

The policy of institutionalised terrorism towards Nicaragua, which is being pursued and stepped up by Washington under all sorts of pretexts, in no way tallies with the intentions publicised by the White House recently to make something positive for lessening international tensions and improving the international situation.

SHULTZ HOLDS TALKS WITH HONDURAN DELEGATION

LD291227 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 29 TASS -- A Honduran Government delegation which had (?arrived here) for talks on economic and military issues met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday. Observers say that the current talks focus on discussing a mutual defense treaty which would put a legal seal on the permanent presence of American troops in Honduras. Finally making that country into an American staging area spearheaded against national liberation movements in Central America. While placing the country at the Pentagon's disposal, the Honduran regime seeks further economic and military aid in return.

This year alone, the United States' military aid to Honduras amounted to 77.5 million dollars, while its economic aid to that country totalled 167.9 million dollars.

After the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua in 1979, Washington has exerted big efforts to secure the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government and suppress the insurgent movement in El Salvador. The Pentagon has chosen Honduran territory for training Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries and army units of the Honduran and Salvadoran regimes. In the past two years, the United States built more than 20 military bases in Honduras and modernized air fields there to enable them to receive heavy transport planes.

There are now more than 2,000 American ground troops and Marines in Honduras, who are involved in American-Honduran joint exercises held in that country. These war games have continued pratically nonstop for over two years now, which has given Washington a pretext for stationing its forces in Honduras.

Hard at work fashioning the military blocs in Central America, Washington at the same time seeks to prevent the implementation of the "Peace Act" which forbids military maneuvers and the construction of military bases and provides for the pullout of foreign advisers from the region. These provisions do not suit the Washington administration which wants to consolidate American military presence in the region, while preventing Central American states from conducting independent domestic and external policies.

U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF HONDURAS VIEWED

LD292257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Nov 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Information has filtered through to the pages of the American press about the Pentagon's new plan connected with the further militarization of Honduras for the United States needs. Here is what our correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov reports from New York:

[Ptashnikov] As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, the Pentagon plans to carry out yet more large-scale military maneuvers next year with the consent of the Honduran Government on that country's territory. Subunits of various troop ranks of both country's armies will take part in them, including special assignment troops of the U.S. Armed Forces. The maneuvers will again be held in the immediate vicinity of the Nicaraguan border. They will be another link in the chain of never ending U.S.-Honduran military exercises. Since February of this year more than 30 maneuvers have been held in Honduras, most of them in areas bordering Nicaragua. Such exercises, retired Admiral La Rocque, a well-known American military specialist, declared, have allowed U.S. troops to acquaint themselves closely with and grow accustomed to those local conditions under which an invasion of Nicaragua may be carried out.

Now news has also leaked out that the ruling regime in Honduras intends to ask the White House to deliver 12 (?F-5) fighters. It is not ruled out that this question will be discussed during the visit of a Honduran official delegation to Washington planned for next week. The delegation will discuss with representatives of the U.S. Administration and the Pentagon the possibilities for an even greater increase in U.S. military aid to Honduras. In the current year this aid has amounted to $77.5 million. Next year it could reach $100 million. The Pentagon is hoping to continue construction of new, and reconstruction of existing, military bases on Honduran territory, and to increase the number of U.S. servicemen in that country. At the moment there are 1,500 servicemen there. All these data persuasively testify to the fact that the U.S. Administration intends to continue its course of militarizing Honduras, which is regarded by it as its main bridgehead for an armed intervention against Nicaragua.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CHILEAN CP DECLARATION

PY291615 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The most important thing now is to give a massive answer to the state of seige by striking new hard and decisive blows to the regime, says a declaration released in Santiago yesterday by the Chilean Communist Party entitled "Alert No 4."

The document, released before the day of protest and paralyzation that concludes today, says that the state of seige imposed by Pinochet shows the weakness of the regime, a regime that is now isolated more than ever by serious internal discords that have even reached the Armed Forces.

"Alert No. 4" adds that the tendencies observed during the evaluation of the successful national and popular strike of 30 October are being strengthened, especially by the fact that the working class and the people are capable of remaining on the offensive and of maturing the conditions for a revolutionary situation to overthrow the dictatorship and to find a democratic and popular solution to the crisis affecting the country.

The communist document circulating in Santiago and in provincial cities adds that the important thing is to give a massive answer to the state of siege by striking new hard and decisive blows to the regime. The call of the Communist Party to its militants concludes by saying: Comrades, to your combat posts to give your best for the just struggle of the people to put an end to the tyrant and his criminal regime. With reason and force we will win.

U.S. SEEKS TO SPREAD NATO ACTIVITIES TO CARIBBEAN

LD282330 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] London November 28 TASS -- Establishment of official links in the military sphere between NATO countries and east Caribbean states is on the agenda of the negotiations due to be held in Barbados this week, reports the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES. Their participants will discuss proportions of military cooperation between the Caribbean "regional security system" and NATO countries. According to Wasington's designs, the regional security system should comprise armed formations of Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands to repel an external and international threat, the newspaper points out.

The United States intensively seeks realization of these plans after the Grenadian events of last year. The U.S. seeks not only formation of a new military bloc under its aegis but also the spreading of the sphere of the NATO's activities to the Caribbean Basin, despite the opposition from a number of governments of the countries of the region.

IZVESTIYA SUMS UP 2-DAY SESSION PROCEEDINGS

PM300953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 3

["Information Report on Sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers at 1400 on 27 November 1984. It was presided over by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of Deputies A.F. Vatchenko, V.M. Kozhevnikov, and N.S. Tagizade-Gadzhibekov, who had died.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report from K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the USSR Supreme Soviet to replace outgoing deputies. The Soviet of the Union passed a resolution recognizing the credentials of Deputy A.S. Yeliseyev, elected 10 June 1984 for the Kiyevo-Svyatoshinskiy Electoral Okrug No 474, Kiev Oblast, Ukrainian SSR; and Deputy A.D. Melikov, elected 18 November 1984 for Akhsuinskiy Electoral Okrug No 677, Azerbaijan SSR.

Discussion of the first two items on the session's agenda then ensued.

V.A. Masol, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget Commission, delivered a coreport by the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985, the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984, the 1985 USSR state budget, and the implementation of the 1983 state budget.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: V.P. Orlov (Syzranskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast); P.B. Gil (Gornyatskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast); V.F. Promyslov (Volgogradskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow City); A.U. Salimov (Chartaskiy Electoral Okrug, Namangan Oblast); A.A. Malofeyev (Mozyrskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast); K.M. Vagirov (Bakinskiy Electoral Okrug Named for 26 Baku Commissars, Azerbaijan SSR); and V.G. Meunargiy (Zugdidskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR).

The first session of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers at 1700 hours. It was presided over by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of Deputies N.V. Dumbadze and L.A. Kostandov, who had died.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report by O. Miroshkhin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verification of the credentials of deputies elected since the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet to replace outgoing deputies. The Soviet of Nationalities adopted a resolution recognizing the credentials of the following deputies: V.K. Kadyrbayev, elected 10 June 1984 for Dzhambulskiy Electoral District No 138, Kazakh SSR; Sh. G. Nishnianidze, elected 18 November 1984 for Sukhumskiy Rural Electoral Okrug No 186, Georgian SSR; and A.I. Volskiy, elected 18 November 1984 for Chardzhouskiy Electoral Okrug No 445, Turkmen SSR.

Discussion of the first two items on the session's agenda then ensued.

N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the plan and budget commission and other standing commissions on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984, the 1985 USSR state budget, and the implementation of the 1983 USSR state budget.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: I.A. Mozgovoy (Drogobychskiy Electoral Okrug, Ukrainian SSR); L.P. Lykova (Universitetskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalmyk ASSR); M.V. Kovalev (Bobruyskiy Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR); V.A. Khaydurov, (Gulistanskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzebek SSR); V.A. Dinkov (Kaakhkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); V.K. Kadyrbayev (Dzhambulskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR(; P. Ya. Strautmanis (Valmiyerskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); G.R. Ibragimov (Bakinskiy-Azizbekovskiy Electoral Okrug, Yakutsk ASSR).

The second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, resumed its work in the Kremlin 28 November.

The second sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held in the Great Kremlin Place at 1000 hours. It was presided over by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Discussion continued on the coreports on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984, the 1985 USSR state budget, and the implementation of the 1983 USSR state budget.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: S. Kubashev (Semipalatinskiy Electoral Okrug, Semipalatinsk Oblast); Ya. Yu. Baltimishkene (Klapyedskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); N.I. Popov (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Novosibirsk Oblast); S.M. Parmakli (Kagulskiy Electoral Okryg, Moldavian SSR); M.G. Gapurov (Ashkhabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); T.M. Nurmanbetova (Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR); A.A. Nemontov (Vladimirskiy Electoral Okrug, Vladimir Oblast); B. Ye. Sarkisov (Sevanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); Z. Fazilova (Leninabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR); N.A. Pugin (Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast); L.A. Ishchuk (Novodvinskiy Electoral Okrug, Arkhangelsk Oblast); Yu. M. Volmer, (Ussuriyskiy Electoral Okrug, Maritime Kray); N.A. Lozhchenko (Traktorozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Chelyabinsk Oblast); and R.A. Kukayn (Yelgavskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR).

At this point the Soviet of the Union finished its debate on the first two items on the session's agenda.

The second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held at 1000 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers. It was presided over by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of the Nationalities.

Discussion resumed on the reports on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984, the 1985 USSR state budget, and the implementation of the 1983 USSR state budget.

The following deputies spoke during the debate: G.D. Gabuniya (Tbilisskiy-Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR); B.P. Velikhov (Moskovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, RSFSR); L.K. Shepetis (Kretingskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithaunian SSR); Kh.A. Rayk (Tartuskiy-Universitetskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); B.A. Isayev (Chernogorskiy Electoral Okrug, Khakass Autonomous Oblast); [list of speakers continues next page]

I.G. Ustiyan (Rybnitskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR); K.S. Suleymanov (Ishimbayskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR); T.Kh. Koshoyev (Osh City Electoral Okrug, Kirgiz SSR); G.A. Oganyan (Kirovakanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); A. Charyyev (Maryyskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); M. Zairov (Murgabskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorno-Badakhshah Autonomous Oblast); D.(?B) Mukhlayeva (Elistinskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalmyk ASSR); and Yu.I. Goncharov (Mondopozhskiy Electoral Okrug, Karelian ASSR).

At this point the Soviet of Nationalities concluded its debate on the first two items on the session's agenda.

The second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, presided over by Soviet of the Union Chairman L.N. Tolkunov, was held in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1130.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered the concluding address on the question of the stage plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 and progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the law on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 in light of the amendments of the Plan and Budget Comissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and also adopted a resulution on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1984.

The final address on the 1985 USSR state budget and the implementation of the 1983 USSR state budget was delivered by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR finance minister.

The USSR Supreme Soviet confirmed the 1985 USSR state budget and adopted the law on the 1985 USSR state budget in light of the amendments of the Plan and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the chambers and also adopted a resolution ratifying the report on the implementation of the 1983 USSR state budget.

The USSR Supreme Soviet then heard a report by T.M. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on presidium decrees submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet for its confirmation and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

At this point the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, concluded its work.

CHAIRMEN OF PLAN, BUDGET COMMISSIONS GIVE REPORTS

Maslennikov Coreport

PM291323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 2-3

["Coreport of the Plan and Budget and Other Standing Commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities" presented at 27 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, Plan and Budget Commission chairman]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The plan and budget presented by the USSR Council of Ministers outline specific targets for the economic and social development of the country in the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to dynamically develop the national economy, increase the efficiency of social production, and on that basis further increase the people's living standard.

The country's working people greeted with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which discussed and basically approved the draft USSR state plan and USSR state budget for next year and recommended that they be submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Politburo gave a profound and comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in the economy and defined the main directions for the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives in ensuring the progressive development of the national economy.

Soviet people ardently approve and unanimously support party and state policy, are strengthening and augmenting the motherland's economic and defense might, and are preparing to greet the 27th congress of Lenin's party with new labor achievements.

Comrades! As the reports by Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov have already noted, weighty achievements exist in economic and sociocultural building this year. National income used for consumption and accumulation will have increased 3.1 percent, and industrial output will have increased 4.4 percent as against the 3.8 percent stipulated by the plan. Hundreds of new enterprises and projects of great national economic importance will have been commissioned. The feat of the builders of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, who have ensured operational train traffic along its entire length ahead of schedule, will rightly go down in the annals of the Soviet people's labor achievements. All the union republics contributed to the creation of this mighty transportation artery.

The material base of the agro-industrial complex has been strengthened and the organization and coordination of its work have increased, which has made it possible for rural workers to considerably mitigate the consequences of the severe drought which affected a number of areas of the country. Agriculture's total gross output will have exceeded the corresponding average annual indicator for the 10th 5-Year Plan by more than R10 billion.

State purchases of grain, potatoes, and vegetables were successfully coped with by the farms of the Belorussian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Kirgiz SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Estonian SSR, many oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR, and many autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the RSFSR. Targets of purchases of raw cotton and grapes were overfulfilled in the Azerbaijan SSR, and the targets for grain and leaf tea purchases were overfulfilled in the Georgian SSR. All union republics apart from the Uzbek SSR produced and sold to the state more meat, milk, and eggs than last year.

The fulfillment of most targets for increasing the efficiency of social production is being ensured. This has been promoted by the socialist competition widely launched on an appeal from the party for labor collectives to overfulfill plan targets to ensure labor productivity growth and a reduction in output prime cost.

The projected measures for further increasing the people's prosperity are being consistently implemented. Real per capita income will have grown 3.3 percent in 1984. Around 114 million square meters of housing, or 1.3 million square meters more than last year, will have been built. Public education has been further developed. The practical implementation of measures envisaged by the reform of general education and vocational schools has started. The system of the medical services available to the population and the service sphere are being improved.

At the same time, in analyzing the course of the fulfillment of this year's plan, the standing commissions noted substantial shortcomings and failings in the activity of ministries and departments and local soviets and economic organs.

There are still many enterprises, associations, and even certain sectors as a whole which are working below their potential and not coping with the fulfillment of plans and contact commitments for output deliveries and the targets to ensure reductions in material expenditure, labor productivity growth, and increased output quality.

Ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers must adopt effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings noted by the commissions and strengthen local organizational work. Reductions of intensity in work must not be permitted. It is necessary to mobilize the maximum effort to successfully complete the current year and ensure the planned growth in social production in 1985.

Soviets are called upon to make their weighty contribution to this. It is important that they fully implement their rights in resolving questions of increasing production efficiency and comprehensively developing their territories, in overcoming departmentalism, and in defending statewide interests as required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum.

Comrade deputies! On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions, together with the Soviet of the Union standing commissions, examined in advance the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985.

The commissions believe that, on the whole, the state plan for the coming year corresponds to the directives of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The targets it stipulates reinforce and develop the positive trends that have been achieved in the economy and orient us toward the rational running of the economy and fuller utilization of existing potential on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements and the comprehensive improvement of the organization of labor and production.

The reports by Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov and the conclusions of the standing commissions, which are in your possession, comrade deputies, provide an extensive description of the plan for the coming year; allow me, therefore, to dwell on just certain features.

It is planned in 1985 to increase national income used for consumption and accumulation by 3.5 percent. Total industrial production will increase to $30.9 billion, or by 3.9 percent. A growth of R9 billion in total agricultural output is planned.

The plan is more oriented toward saving all resources -- which is essentially becoming the most important factor in the growth of the efficiency of social production. Measures have been defined for the accelerated introduction into the national economy of the achievements of science and technology, the improvement of capital construction, and the development of transportation and other sectors of the economy.

Great attention in the plan is devoted to the implementation of social tasks and the further growth of the people's prosperity. Real per capita income will increase 3.3 percent. Social consumption funds will increase and exceed the 5-year plan targets by R2.5 billion. Housing and sociocultural construction will be considerably developed. The commissioning of housing planned for 1985 is 10.7 million square meters more than the 5-year plan targets for the year.

The plan for next year stipulates further growth in the economies and cultures of all union republics and an increase in their contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

Comrades! During their comprehensive analysis of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985, the chambers' standing commissions sought out possibilities for increasing production and sales of consumer goods to the tune of R161.9 million in retail prices and propose that the plan be approved taking account of these amendments.

The USSR state budget for 1985 has been elaborated in accordance with the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and provides the financial resources for all the measures it stipulates.

The union republics' budgets have been set proceeding from the growth in the efficiency of social production and improvement in the qualitative indicators of the work of national economic sectors in every republic. They are included in the USSR state budget for 1985 to the tune of R172.0 billion, which is R10.1 billion more than in 1984. The commissions propose taking account of the amendments to the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985, that budget revenue be increased by R140 million.

The commissions examined proposals by union republic councils of ministers to increase the funding of a number of measures and deemed it possible via income that has been additionally allocated to increase budget expenditure on provision of amenities for cities, workers settlements, and rural rayon centers by R80 million; on the provision of medical equipment for health care institutions and capital repairs to their buildings by R25 million; and on the acquisition of large and small equipment for national education and cultural institutions and capital repairs to their buildings by R35 million.

It is proposed to distribute these appropriations among the budgets of the union republics as follows:

	(Thousands of Rubles)
RSFSR	75,680
Ukrainian SSR	24,580
Belorussian SSR	4,280
Uzbek SSR	6,490
Kazakh SSR	7,380
Georgian SSR	3,340
Azerbaijan SSR	3,500
Lithuanian SSR	2,580
Moldavian SSR	2,190
Latvian SSR	1,980
Kirgiz SSR	1,470
Tajik SSR	1,900
Armenian SSR	1,940
Turkmen SSR	1,470
Estonian SSR	1,220

Taking the aforesaid amendments in to account, it is proposed to approve the USSR state budget for 1985 for revenue in the sum of R391,686,000,000 and for expenditure in the sum of R391,479,000,000 with revenue exceeding expenditure by R207 million.

The standing commissions also examined a report on the fulfillment of the USSR state budget for 1983. A proposal is submitted to approve the report on fulfillment of the USSR state budget for 1983 in the sums submitted by the government.

Comrade deputies! The successful realization of the plan and budget targets for 1985 is determined to a considerable extent by the effectiveness of the work now being done in every sector and in every labor collective to improve management and the utilization of the existing production potential, to further enhance organization, and to strengthen discipline and order.

The significance of this work today is also increased by the fact that next year is the base year, the starting point for the new 12th 5-Year Plan, which, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, must mark the start of profound, qualitative changes in production and be the 5-year plan of a decisive breakthrough in the matter of intensifying all sectors of the national economy.

In light of these tasks special significance is attached today to questions such as improving the utilization of existing and newly commissioned production capacities, rationally loading machine tools and equipment, and improving their shift index.

At the commissions' sessions deputies were sharply critical of the leaders of a number of ministries for inadequate work in this direction. Attention was drawn to the fact that our country's national economy is denied output worth more than R15 billion every year just because of the unsatisfactory utilization of the capacities of new industrial enterprises and projects.

The further strengthening of the policy of thrift is an important reserve for improving production efficiency. The work being done in this direction is producing definite results. In the national economy as a whole there has been a reduction in specific expenditure of raw materials, supplies, and energy per unit of output.

However, the commissions' examination of the progress in fulfilling this year's plan showed that thirft and economy have still not everywhere become an immutable law of management, as the party and state demand today. There are frequent cases where material resources are expended unproductively and sometimes simply thriftlessly. In the first half of this year, losses in industry as a result of spoilage alone amounted to more than half a billion rubles.

Secondary resources are inadequately being drawn into economic circulation. Their utilization is still sometimes treated as a matter of secondary importance. Enterprises and associations frequently do not bother to solve these problems, are in no hurry to declare the waste from a particular production process usable waste, and do not seek to make practical use of them to expand the production of output that is needed.

Ministries and departments must increase attention to these questions. The commissions also believe that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab should additionally examine the possibilities of increasing the capacities of processing enterprise in order to carry out work on the utilization of secondary raw materials and waste on a wider scale and with greater national economic impact in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The implementation of the measures provided for in the country's Energy Program to save fuel and energy resources also requires further improvement. The set targets for saving energy are not being fulfilled in a number of sectors. Thus, during the first 9 months of this year there was overconsumption of more than (?390,000) metric tons of ideal fuel at the USSR Light Industry Ministry.

During the same period the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry permitted overconsumption of fuel and energy resources to the tune of approximately 1 million metric tons of ideal fuel.

As is known, the plan for 1985 outlines intensive targets for saving fuel, energy, raw materials, and supplies. Ministries, departments, and economic leaders must mount an active struggle for the fulfillment of these targets in all sectors of production. The broad dissemination of the initiative of progressive Moscow, Ukrainian, and Urals enterprises in setting up funds of above-plan savings, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is of special significance in this connection. The movement for thrift must become a mass movement, and all labor collectives must really become involved in it.

When examining the state of affairs in capital construction, the commissions pointed out that the work of this sector requires resolute improvement. In the current year ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers have failed to ensure the necessary concentration of capital investments on construction projects nearing completion and the most important construction projects -- which results in projects not being commissioned on schedule. Even with regard to those projects whose handover was frustrated last year, the target for commissioning them on newly set dates has been fulfilled this year by only 68 percent.

In 1984 the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and the ministry of construction in the Far East and the Transbaykal Regions have failed to fulfill the plans for contract work and commodity construction production. In the construction ministries as a whole, labor productivity is growing poorly and the team contract is not receiving adequate dissemination.

The USSR Gosplan is only slowly resloving questions connected with improving the planning of capital investments for the construction of nonproduction projects. Construction ministries are still set targets for commissioning housing and social and consumer projects only for half-year periods and not broken down according to clients -- which has an extremely adverse effect on the rhythmic nature of the commissioning of these projects and the quality of their construction.

Construction ministries and union republic councils of ministers must take the necessary measures to improve the standard of organization of construction work, to reduce the time taken to construct projects, and to lower the prime cost of construction work.

The strengthening of the intensification of social production and the further raising of the whole standard of management demand the fullest utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. At the same time, the commissions note the great lag in fulfilling the scientific and technical development plan. During the first 9 months of this year, its fulfillment in terms of the number of targets set amounted to only 88 percent. Moreover, in a number of sectors of the national economy the volumes of the introduction of new equipment frequently do not match the targets for improving production efficiency and, above all, increasing labor productivity.

Sector staffs are still poor at enhancing the responsibility of cadres for the technical standard of production and the quality of output and for its conformity with the best Soviet and foreign analogues. For example, individual kinds of automatic lines for foundry production produced by enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry elicit serious complaints from customers.

It follows from the materials submitted to the commissions that the downtime of these lines as a result of frequent assembly and mechanism failures frequently amounts to half the available worktime.

Ministries and departments, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences must step up organizational work to ensure the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, take decisive measures to stop the manufacture of obsolete products, and more fully utilize existing reserves to accelerate scientific and technical progress.

Comrades! During the preliminary examination of the plan and budget, comprehensive attention was devoted to questions of developing the country's agro-industrial complex and implementing the Food Program. The deputies stressed the great importance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the adopted Long-Term Land Reclamation Program for increasing the efficiency of the agrarian sector of the economy and the entire national economy. The tasks set by the party require that all ministries and departments comprising the agro-industrial complex persistently strive to obtain a higher economic effect from the utilization of the major financial and material resources allocated to its development.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must show greater concern to increase land fertility, actively assimilate crop rotation and zonal antierosion systems, more vigorously introduce intensive wheat farming methods and industrial crop cultivation techniques into everyday farming practice, and strive to ensure high returns from reclaimed land and the utilization of all the production potential that has been created in the countryside.

Priority attention should be devoted to livestock raising and to the strengthening and augmenting of the positive developments that have been noted there. It is necessary to ensure the speediest completion of all measures linked with carrying out livestock wintering and fully utilizing existing reserves for increasing the production and thrifty consumption of feed.

As the commission sessions noted, it is necessary to further increase agro-industrial associations' role in the resolution of the practical tasks of boosting agricultural production. They must step up attention to strengthening intersectorial ties and actively campaign against departmentalism, subordinating the interests of all partners to the achievement of high end results.

Agro-industrial complex ministries and departments, central economic departments, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences must more actively help agro-industrial associations, and especially their rayon link, to make the economic machinery run smoothly and further improve the planning and management system.

The commissions focused their attention on the important social task of increasing consumer goods production and developing the system of services to the population. The deputies noted that this year certain work has been done to expand the output of goods, improve their consumer qualities, and further saturate the market with articles that are in high demand. However, certain sectors are not coping with the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of goods for the population. A significant number of enterprises subordinate to industrial ministries are still not participating in their production at all. These constitute between one-third and one-half of the enterprises under, for instance, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Many enterprises and associations of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Radio Industry, and other ministries are not restructuring production quickly enough with an eye to the changing market situation and continue to produce low-quality goods in limited ranges which often fail to find customers. The plan for this year for consumer goods production by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry has still not been coordinated with trading organizations, in terms of product mix, to the tune of a total of more than R400 million.

Ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers should take effective measures to eradicate existing shortcomings in the production of goods for the population and look for possibilities of creating specialized shops and sections to produce articles in high demand at enterprises under their jurisdiction.

Soviets should more actively implement their rights in building up the output of consumer goods and using local resources and potential to expand their ranges, and strive to fully satisfy the population's needs for the simplest everyday goods.

Comrade deputies! The plan and budget targets for 1985 are intensive. Their fulfillment requires the utmost utilization by Soviet and economic organs of the reserves for increasing social production efficiency, high organization on the part of labor collectives, and increased initiative and responsibility from every worker for the task assigned to him. This is precisely the aim of the socialist competition that has been launched nationwide to worthily greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet People's Great Patriotic War victory.

The successful completion of the targets for 1985 and for the 5-year plan as a whole will be a weighty new contribution by the country's working people to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense potential and a worthy response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to greet the party's 27th congress with lofty achievements at work. (applause)

Masol Coreport

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["Coreport of the Plan and Budget and Other Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union" delivered by Deputy V.A. Masol, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, at the 27 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Our country is embarking on the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period of direct preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. During these days the labor collectives' constructive efforts are aimed at the successful completion of the plan for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and of high socialist pledges.

Under the leadership of party organizations, major organizational and political work has been launched everywhere to implement the instructions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and at the recent Central Committee Politburo session, which examined and basically approved the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1985.

These programmatic speeches put forward the tasks of consolidating the positive trends which have taken shape in the economy recently, persistently pursuing a course of stepping up the intensification of social production, ensuring an increase in the country's food stocks, and, on this basis, achieving further growth in the people's material and cultural standard of living.

The implementation of the course elaborated by the party for improving economic management has already yielded tangible results. This year the majority of ministries and all the union republics are fulfilling the plan for the production of industrial output. Labor collectives are in the main coping successfully with the socialist pledges adopted for the above-plan growth of labor productivity and the reduction of the prime cost of output. Encouraging changes have taken shape in agriculture, especially livestock raising.

The production of progressive types of machines and equipment, which make possible the retooling of the national economy on the basis of new machinery and leading technology, is increasing at an accelerated pace. Compared with last year, the production of industrial robots has increased by one-third, and the production of machine tools with program control by one-fifth. Series production of a number of up-to-date new machines for the agro-industrial complex has commenced.

The current year has seen some improvement in the state of affairs in capital construction. An outstanding victory was secured by the builders of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad -- train operations began ahead of schedule throughout the length of the railroad, which makes it possible to speed up the exploitation of the very rich natural resources of Siberia, the North, and the Far East.

There is a tremendous mobilizing force inherent in the widespread socialist competition in honor of that great and bright festival for all progressive mankind -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Soviet people's patriotic deeds are an expression of pride in the motherland's historic achievements and the desire to scale still greater heights in communist building. All this creates a reliable basis for successful, steady work by the national economy in the coming period.

Comrade deputies! The reports of Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov set forth in detail the measures outlined in the country's state plan and budget for 1985 to implement the instructions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on questions of economic and cultural building and to increase the efficiency of the work of all components of the national economy. They also reflect everything new and positive that is to be carried out.

Next year sees an increase in the plan's orientation toward stepping up the utilization of intensive factors, improving the technical standard of production, improving output quality, achieving smoother organization in the work of all sectors, and ensuring the fuller utilization of our economy's increased potential for the further growth of the people's well-being.

Capital investments are channeled first and foremost into implementing the targets of the Energy and Food Programs and the land reclamation measures arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and into accelerating the renewal of fixed production capital through modernization and retooling.

The country's plan and budget outline concrete measures that make provision for more rational conduct to the economy at all levels of the production process from top to bottom and for the improvement of national economic management.

The indicators that have been set are better substantiated and interlinked, and adhere, by and large, to proportionality in economic development. In the conditions of imperialism's growing aggressiveness, the requirements of strengthening the country's defense capability are also given due consideration.

In the process of preliminary examination of the plan and budget indicators for next year, the standing commissions of the chambers focused their attention on the analysis of the reserves available in the national economy and on progress in implementing the recommendations made earlier. So permit me to dwell on these questions.

Every sector has its own characteristics, every sector has its own goals, but they all have the common task of managing better and utilizing available resources more efficiently. The urgency of this hinges on the fact that today we cannot and must not count on a steady increase in resources. Consequently, savings in raw and other materials and fuel become a very important source of growth in production volumes.

It was stressed at the commissions' sessions that nonproductive expenditure in the national economy is still great. The task is to involve all available reserves in production. The plan for 1985 envisages covering nearly 60 percent of the growth in metal, fuel, and energy requirements through their rational expenditure.

Here great significance is attached to the struggle to improve output quality, which, as is known, is one factor in saving resources. The introduction of progressive work methods that have shown themselves in a positive light in practice, is today being actively carried out in this connection. In the Ukrainian SSR alone, the comprehensive system for the management of output quality and the efficient utilization of resources, elaborated by a number of enterprises in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, covers more than 3,000 collectives. The application of this system makes it possible to bring about a marked improvement in technical and economic indicators, cut the times taken to introduce new technology, improve output quality, and make fuller use of the available production potential. So the leading initiatives accumulated by many of our country's enterprises should be disseminated more persistently.

An important reserve for strengthening the policy of thrift is the comprehensive, thorough processing of minerals and the wide incorporation of secondary resources in the economic turnover. But a large quantity of waste products in the form of timber, slag, natural and chemical fibers, scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals, and waste paper is still lost. The 1985 plan outlines major measures to improve the utilization of these materials. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must adopt effective measures to strengthen the thrift policy and improve output quality and must ensure the maximum incorporation of secondary resources in production.

The standing commissions, examining the draft plan for next year, noted the positive trends which have emerged in relation to the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. At the same time, a significant lag in the fulfillment of the plan for the development of science and technology is being allowed to occur in a number of sectors. The necessary measures are not yet being adopted everywhere to speed up the creation of trial and experimental bases and production facilities, insufficient use is made of highly efficient inventions, and the necessary supervision of the observance of standards does not take place.

USSR ministries and departments should ensure a substantial improvement in work to introduce new machinery and leading technology, while the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan should step up the monitoring of the implementation of decisions on speeding up scientific and technical progress.

Here the leading role belongs to machine building ministries, the results of whose work largely determine the paths of intensive economic activity and the scale and pace of retooling of sectors of the economy. In recent years a course of accelerating the production of new machine and equipment systems has been persistently implemented. However, as was noted at the standing commissions' sessions, targets for the production of certain important types of output for industry, agriculture, and other sectors are being underfulfilled, which delays the improvement of many production facilities.

Enterprises under the machine building ministries, especially the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, produce many machines, equipment, and instruments whose operation entails considerable labor expenditure. The annual expenditure on technical servicing and repairs of agricultural machines alone has reached R7 billion, which is one-sixth of their balance-sheet value. In the course of the implementation of plans, machine building ministries should persistently improve the technical standard, reliability, and quality of machines and equipment, strive to reduce their metal consumption, and seek potential for increasing the output of labor-saving machinery and especially construction, road, and municipal services machinery and means of mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

Analyzing the work of the fuel and energy complex, the commissions noted the substantial omissions in the fulfillment of the plan targets set, especially in the oil industry. Electricity enterprises do not ensure the desired reliability and quality of energy supplies to many consumers. The sector tolerates laggardness with the commissioning of new capacities, especially nuclear power stations. In the coal industry, many mines and opencuts do not work smoothly and fail to fulfill coal extraction plans, their economic indicators have deteriorated, and they do not make satisfactory use of manpower resources.

Ministries in the fuel and energy complex must elaborate and adopt effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and, in conjunction with USSR ministries and departments which are consumers of fuel and energy and the union republic council of ministers, must implement organizational and technical measures to save all types of energy resources and improve the structure of energy supplies.

In modern production conditions, demands on construction materials are steadily increasing. The measures outlined in the plan will make it possible to improve the supply of metal products to the national economy and significantly expend production of economical and efficient types of metal products.

At the same time, steady work by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises is being held back by the slow modernization and retooling of existing production facilities. The commissions have therefore instructed the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, together with the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to elaborate a comprehensive program for the implementation of this work in the near future and ensure the full assimilation of the large capital investments appropriated for these purposes, paying particular attention to a radical change in the structure of steel production through the development of modern methods of smelting, extrafurnace processing, and pouring on continuous-flow machines.

The renewal of fixed capital in the national economy is largely determined by the efficient organization of construction production. In the current year an increase has been achieved in the commissioning of fixed production capital, and the proportion of uncompleted construction work is being reduced.

Yet, there has not yet been substantial improvement in the construction ministries' work. The time taken to construct facilities is great, and commissioning schedules are often broken. There are still shortcomings in the preparation of construction production, resources are scattered over numerous projects, and stocks of uninstalled equipment are growing. The construction of storehouses and processing enterprises for agricultural raw materials as provided for the Food Program is still proceeding unsatisfactorily.

The commissions noted the need to be more exacting regarding the quality of construction, to expand the practice of turnkey construction, and to elaborate measures to increase financial liability for failure to meet normative deadlines and for poor-quality work.

The examination of the state of affairs in housing and municipal construction shows that a number of USSR ministries and departments and union republican councils of ministers are still failing to ensure the prompt commissioning of housing and other social and consumer facilities. They are still failing to fully exploit the potential for expanding cooperative and individual housing construction. Construction ministries, above all the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, should improve production planning, reduce losses of working time during shifts and construction equipment stoppage time, and ensure regular commissioning of facilities and efficient collaboration between all elements in the construction process.

Local soviet and economic organs must pay special attention to the quality of the housing under construction and of the services and take stricter action in cases where there has been a failure to meet a target or where there are defects or omissions.

In the coming year the tasks on the development of the agro-industrial complex will increase. Examining the plan indicators on the implementation of the Food Program, the commissions noted that the projected targets on strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and the sectors serving it and also on the social reorganization of the countryside accord with the guidelines of the May (1982) and October (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex are recommended to bring into play the big potential that exists for increasing agricultural production. There was emphasis on the advisability of the further regulation of agriculture's economic relationship with other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and improvement of the economic machinery. Undoubtedly this will make it possible to raise the agro-industrial associations' work to a new level, strengthen them as the basic form of integration between agriculture and industry, and more successfully solve the entire range of questions pertaining to the intensification of agricultural production, land reclamation, and use of advanced farming methods in order to further increase the country's food stocks.

The smooth operation of the entire national economic complex is in many ways determined by the reliability of transport. Next year's plan envisages that the entire increase in shipments will be due to improved labor productivity. It is a complex and crucial task. The transport ministries must improve the organization of freight and passenger traffic, make more efficient use of rolling stock, adopt a more decisive approach to rationalizing shipments, and pay more attention to problems of further improving and strengthening the material and technical base of all modes of transport.

Comrade deputies! The 1985 plan envisages the further expansion of the production of consumer goods and development of the services sphere. This year the plan for the production of these goods is being fulfilled by and large. At the same time, there is a failure to satisfy consumer demand for certain types of clothing and footwear, domestic appliances, and furniture. The quality of a number of goods is still poor.

The chambers' standing commissions noted that for a num[illegible]of years many light industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, [illegible]izia, and Turkemenia have been producing goods with the same defects. In our view, th[illegible]s situation is due to insufficient exactingness and supervision. One cannot accep[illegible] situation where articl bearing the Seal of Quality and "N" index have become unmarketable and one must not produce goods for which there is no demand.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must be more active in solving questions of expanding consumer goods production and must more resolutely combat losses due to defective products. The fulfillment of all these tasks requres the day-to-day attention of local soviets and all labor collectives.

The standing commission's sessions approved the measures outlined in the country's plan and budget for next year on the implementation of the basic guidelines for school reform, further development of public health, and improvement of social security for the population. The projected widening of benefits for Great Patriotic War veterans was greeted with satisfaction.

At the present stage the party is consistently implementing the policy of stepping up soviets' activity. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum paid special attention to further improving the standard of their work. The plenum determined measures on soviets' fuller exercise of their rights and obligations and improvement of their role in running the affairs of society and state.

At the same time, during the discussion of the results of work in the current year, the standing commissions noted that some soviets are still failing to exercise the necessary influence on the harmonious development of the production and nonproduction spheres and improvement of the state of affairs in housing construction, consumer goods production, and transport services and are failing to take proper steps to increase supervision of the implementation of nature conservation measures.

It is necessary, in line with the party's demand, for state and economic bodies at all levels to give priority to questions of rational management, all-around strengthening of labor and plan discipline, intensification of educational work, improvement of the style of the management apparatus' activity, general use of advanced experience of socialist competition organization, and further development of working people's activeness.

High rates, efficient production, and quality products, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, all this must be the obligatory rule in the work of every sector and every enterprise, the standard for every person's labor.

Comrade deputies! The chambers' standing commissions examined the indicators of the USSR state budget for 1985. The budget was drawn up fully in accordance with the targets of the plan for the USSR's economic and social development for the coming year, revenue stands at R391.5 billion and is determined on the basis of the tasks relating to an all-around increase in social production intensification, the exploitation of available reserves, and the growth of monetary accumulations on that basis.

Projected budget expenditure is R391.3 billion and will be used to finance national economic sectors, carry out social and cultural measures, and strengthen the country's defense capability. The standing commissions' findings draw the attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to the need to intensify and deepen all economic work, ensure efficient and economical utilization of labor, material, and financial resources, and mobilize all the potential for a maximum increase in state savings and revenue.

In the course of their work the plan and budget and other standing commissions uncovered additional resources and saw fit to make the following changes to the plan and budget submitted by the USSR Government for the consideration of the present session. They proposed increasing the 1985 plan on production and sales of consumer goods by R161.9 million in retail prices and also increasing budget revenue by R140 million and channeling these funds into union republics' budgets for the provision of amenities in cities, worker settlements, and rural rayon centers, and the acquisition of equipment and capital repairs on buildings belonging to educational, cultural, and health establishments.

The Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union propose the approval of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985 and USSR state budget for 1985 taking into account the commissions' amendments. They also propose approval of the report on the execution of the state budget for 1983 in the amounts submitted by the USSR Government.

Comrade deputies! Our creative plans are permeated with concern for people and for increasing the might of the socialist motherland. They consistently reflect the party and state's peace-loving policy, the hub of which is the prevention of war, consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and strengthening of the security of the USSR and its friends and allies. This policy is ardently approved and supported by all Soviet people.

On behalf of the chambers' standing commissions, allow me to express confidence that the country's labor collectives, having widely launched a socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets outlined for 1985, the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, will do all they can to implement the party's majestic plans and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instructions and conclusions on questions of economic and cultural building and will greet the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress with big labor achievements. (applause)

FINANCE MINISTER GARBUZOV'S CLOSING REMARKS

PM291451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding Remarks by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR finance minister" at the 28 November afternoon joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR state budget for 1985 has been given a detailed and comprehensive examination by the Planning and Budget Commissions and the other standing commissions of the chambers and has received the full support and approval of all those deputies who have addressed the USSR Supreme Soviet.

All the deputies noted that the budget fully meets the strategic tasks of socioeconomic development put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and provides clear new evidence of the party's tireless concern to strengthen the state's economic and defense might and increase the people's well-being.

The Planning and Budget Commissions and the other standing commissions proposed that budget revenue be increased by R140 million, with R97.3 million coming from turnover tax and R42.7 million from payments from the profits of state enterprises and economic organizations.

In light of the requests submitted by the union republic councils of ministers, it is proposed to channel these additional resources as follows: R80 million for the provision of amenities in cities, workers settlements, and rural rayon centers; R25 million for medical equipment and the capital repair of the premises of health care institutions; and R35 million for stock and equipment acquisition and the capital repair of public education and cultural institution premises.

I am instructed to report that the USSR Council of Ministers considers it expedient to adopt the proposed amendments to certain items of budget revenue and expenditure.

The USSR Ministry of Finance will examine closely all the questions raised by deputies during the discussion of the budget at the present USSR Supreme Soviet session and will announce its findings to the USSR Council of Ministers. Deputies will be informed promptly of the measures adopted.

Comrade deputies! Our country is entering the final year of the 5-year plan in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. The party is prepared for its 27th congress. Work is in progress on the new edition of the party's program. The plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan are being formulated. The party sees their main aim in raising the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level on the basis of the more substantial results of Soviet people's labor.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union's working people, closely united around the dear party, will launch extensive socialist competition and make the coming year one of glorious new achievements in all areas of communist creation for the good of our great motherland and for happiness and peace throughout the world. (applause)

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM301525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has discussed at its regular meeting and fully approved the results of the talk between Konstatin Chernenko and Neil Kinnock, the leader of the British Labor Party. In so doing, it pointed out the considerable role played by the Labor Party in Britain's political life and the importance of contacts with that party for a positive development of Soviet-British relations.

Special emphasis was laid on the considerations expressed by Konstantin Chernenko in connection with the Labor Party program on defense and security issues, which provides for building a defense system on a non-nuclear basis, with the withdrawal of nuclear weapons of every type from Britain's territory. Should such a program be implemented, the USSR would commit itself not to use nuclear weapons against Britain and would be ready to reduce and scrap such a part of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR that would correspond to the number of nuclear missiles scrapped by the British side.

The conviction has been expressed that the present-day international situation persistently necessitates an active contribution by the working class and all the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces to the cause of preventing the threat of war and of contributing to the resolution of long-ripe issues on a constructive, equitable basis in the interests of defense of peace and security of peoples.

The results of the official visit to the Soviet Union by Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, the talks of Konstantin Chernenko with him, the talks held by Nikolay Tikhonov and the meetings of Andrey Gromyko with Leopold Gratz, Austria's minister of foreign affairs, have been examined. The exchange of views with the Austrian leaders on questions of bilateral relations and topical international issues will, undoubtedly, contribute towards a further development of cooperation between the USSR and Austria for the mutual benefit of the sides and in the interests of European and universal peace.

The Politburo pointed out that the Soviet-Austrian relations, which are based on the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria and the permanent neutrality status adopted by it, have been and remain an example of fruitful peaceful coexistance between states with different social systems.

The Politburo discussed the question of ensuring the fulfillment of the plan targets for oil output in the Tyumen region. Concrete measures have been outlined to improve the performance of the Tyumen oil industry enterprises and for a better use of the available reserves of the production facilities of the West-Siberian oil and gas complex. The initiative of the Bashkir and Tatar Party Obkoms in providing assistance in building up oil extraction capacities in Tyumen Oblast through the agency of the Bashneft and Tatneft Associations' enterprises and organizations has been approved.

The Politburo examined Vladimir Shcherbitskiy's information on the participation of the CPSU delegation in the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the information of Viktor Grishin on the visit to Mongolia of the Soviet party and government delegation to attend celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The activities of these delegations and the results of the conversations held by the Soviet representatives with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states have been approved.

The Politburo heard Vladimir Dolgikh's information on the official friendly visits of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was pointed out that the conversations held in the course of the visits with Le Duan, Kaysone Phomvihan, and Heng Samrin, and talks with the delegations of the parliaments of those countries, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unanimity of views on all issues under discussion, have been vivid evidence of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The Politburo stressed that the CPSU and Soviet state will continue consistently to side with the peoples of those countries of Indochina in their struggle for social progress, for the defense of national sovereignty, and for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The results of the conversation between Vladimir Dolgikh and India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi have been approved.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of other issues connected with the socioeconomic development of the country, further strengthening of unity and cohesion of the socialist community and pursuance by the Soviet Union of its peaceable foreign policy.

REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS

In Kazakhstan on 21 Nov

PM291140 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 21 November 1984. The plenum listened to and discussed a report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From Its Decisions and the Speech at the Plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Taking part in the debates were: K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.G. Korkin, first secretary of Karaganda Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of Dzhambul Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanay Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; B. Mustapayeva, link leader of a rice growing team at the "Chirkeyliyskiy" Sovkhoz, Kzyl-Orda Oblast; S.K. Kubashev, first secretary of semipalatinsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of Pavlodar Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.A. Tynybayev, first secretary of Taldy-Kurgan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; A.V. Milkin, first secretary of East Kazakhstan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; U. Kushekov, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; S.U. Dzhandosov, chairman of the Chimkent Oblispolkom; V.A. Goncharov, chief of the main administration for the development of state rice farms; K.U. Medeubekov, chairman of the presidium of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Eastern Department; N.K. Kipshakbayev, Kazakh SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources; I.I. Bazarnov, agronomist at the Zhdanov Sovkhoz, Uralsk Oblast; A.M. Zaytsev, Kazakh SSR Minister of the Forestry Industry; and F.F. Safronov, director of the "Dvurechnyy" Sovkhoz, Turgay Oblast.

The plenum adopted for guidance and unconditional execution the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session during the examination of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1985.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed the firm conviction that Communists and all the republic's working people will respond with deeds to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program, and step up work to implement the plans for the final year of the 5-year plan and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion, which is to be published in the press. With that the plenum ended work.

V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, took part in the plenum's work.

In Azerbaijan on 22 Nov

PM301016 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 22 November. The plenum discussed the questions:

1. On the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the tasks for the republic's party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech at it by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. On progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Activity of Azerbaijan Party Organizations in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution 'On Stepping Up Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline.'"

A report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks for the republic's party organization stemming from its decisions and the speech at the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Debates were held on the report in which the following spoke: N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of Nakhichevan Party Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh Party Obkom; M.I. Aliyev, republic minister of land reclamation and water resources; A.A. Gadzhiyeva, first secretary of Saatlinskiy Party Raykom; N.D. Zeynalova, team leader at the R. Aliyev Sovkhoz, Shamkhorskiy Rayon; M.G. Askerov, republic minister of agriculture; N.Kh. Abbasov, first secretary of Agdzhabedinskiy Party Raykom; Yu.K. Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; N.I. Gadzhiyev, chief of the Main Administration for Land Improvement Construction in the Azerbaijan SSR; G.A. Kasumov, chairman of the Azizbekov Kolkhoz, Imishlinskiy Rayon; and M.S. Mamedov, chairman of the "Azerselkhozkhimiya" Science and Production Association.

P.A. Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, spoke at the plenum. A briefing on the second question was delivered by Comrade V.N. Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates on this question were: L.A. Sokolov, second secretary of Baku Party Gorkom; D.A. Mamedov, first secretary of Mir-Bashirskiy Party Raykom; N.A. Kushch, excavator machine operator at the "Promstroymekhanizatsiya" Trust's SUM-2 [expansion unknown] (sumgait); and R.M. Ismailov, chief of the "Soyuzneftemash" All-Union Industrial Association.

The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov. Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

In Uzbekistan on 22 Nov

PM301034 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 18th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 22 November. The report "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Implementing the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program, Increasing the Efficient Use of Irrigated Land, and Fulfilling the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates were Comrades S.K. Salykov, first secretary of Kara-Kalpak Party Obkom; T. Ashurova, chief of the crop rotation section at the V.I. Lenin Sovkhoz, Leninyulskiy Rayon, Surkhan-Darya Oblast; Kh.U. Umarov, first secretary of Fergana Party Obkom; T.A. Alimov, chairman of Tashkent Oblispolkom; A. Iskandarov, chairman of Narimanov Kolkhoz, Bagatskiy Rayon, Khorezm Oblast; V.A. Antonov, first secretary of Syr-Darya Party Obkom; I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; S. Karimov, first secretary of Kasansayskiy Party Raykom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; N.R. Khamrayev, chief of the Main Administration for the Irrigation and Constructionof State Farms in Central Asia; P. Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; S. Chegebayev, chief of the "Kashirstroy" Administration; and V.D. Medvedev, chief of the "Andizhangidrostroy" Administration.

Comrade N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered a speech at the plenum. Comrade V.V. Zarudnyy, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, took part in the plenum's work.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion, examined and approved a comprehensive plan for implementing the reform of general education and vocational schools in the Uzbek SSR in 1984-1990 in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, and examined other organizational questions.

The plenum removed Comrade N.D. Khudayberdyyev from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in conneciton with his release from his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and his retirement. The plenum relieved Comrade G.Kh. Kadyrov of his duties as chief secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Construction Department in connection with his confirmation as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

With that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee completed its work.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENT REPORTED

PM290948 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 31, 1984, carries on pages 571, 573, and 574 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or I. Arkhipov, "deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers" [title as published], and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers.

V.V. Shildin is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards (10 September 1984 -- Arkhipov and Smirtyukov); V.T. Gogoladze is appointed USSR deputy minister of construction (19 September 1984 -- Tikhonov and Smirtyukov); and S.I. Sadovskiy is appointed USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification while "Comrade P.P. Falalayev is relieved of these duties" (20 September 1984 -- Tikhonov and Smirtyukov).

TIKHONOV, SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESS TBILISI RECEPTION

PM291608 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Nov 84 pp 3, 4

[GRUZINFORM report: "'Lofty Award Is Recognition of Glorious Traditions'"]

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers gave a reception 17 November to mark the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic. The reception was attended by members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, leading party, soviet, and economic officials, military leaders, and republican personalities. The assembly was addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee:

Profoundly esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich! Dear comrades! On holidays and workdays, on days of celebrations and in our daily life, all the thoughts and all the feelings of Communists and of the entire Soviet people invariably turn to our own party, the party of the great Lenin, which is leading the land of the soviets to new victories in communist building. Therefore, our first toast is to our great party of Communists, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and to the profoundly esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, loyal and consistent Leninist and outstanding politician and statesman, who is leading our great motherland along the Leninist course at the stage of the comprehensive improvement of developed socialism.

The party's course and line are consistently implemented by the supreme executive and administrative organ of state power in our country -- the USSR Council of Ministers headed by you, profoundly esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich, eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Today I particularly want to say that great credit for the vast successes in the country's economic and social development with which the party and the people are marching toward the 27th CPSU Congress is due to you personally as head of the Soviet Government.

Today, as always, I want to wish you good and sound health, many years of life, new strength, and new energy for the sake of the further strengthening of our glorious fatherland's economic and defense might, for the sake of its flourishing, and for the good of all Soviet people!

Dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich! Yesterday, on the day of your arrival, despite the pressure of time, you were able to see for yourself Tbilisi's life, its new buildings and ancient quarters, and to meet Tbilisi's citizens, who joyfully welcomed you everywhere. They were there in their thousands, and there were many more who wanted to welcome you. You also visited the Georgian SSR's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, which naturally cannot provide space for everything that has been achieved in the republic's economic and social development in the last few eyars. You visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and met labor veterans and young metallurgists. Wherever you went, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, you had the opportunity to see the cordiality and warmth with which people expressed to you their fervent gratitude for the constant concern and attention for our republic.

It is not very usual to engage in self-criticism at festive receptions. Nonetheless, I would like to say again that we are well aware of our shortcomings, and we were totally sincere when we told you that we are not satisfied with our work. There are major omissions in our national economy. There are great inadequacies with regard to the strengthening of discipline and the enhancement of exactingness toward cadres.

It is not without satisfaction that we speak about how much has been done over the last 10-12 years, about how much housing and how many other sociocultural projects have been constructed, yet, we also know that many more people need housing, that there are still people living in dilapidated homes and shacks, and that much remains to be done to improve trade, consumer, and municipal services.

This is why today in particular I want to tell you, dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich, that the major events which have occurred over the last 36 hours, your speeches, your meetings with the republic's working people, your high appraisal of our modest labor, and, finally, the fifth lofty motherland award are factors which will undoubtedly help consolidate the successes that have been achieved and everything that has been done under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and will help in more boldly discovering and eliminating the shortcomings.

Allow me to thank you over and over again for everything, dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich!

Our first toast today is to the party. I cannot fail to say that the Georgian Communist Party -- a loyal and militant detachment of the CPSU -- has always been, is, and will remain in the vanguard of the republic's working people in the struggle for its further economic and social development and for a new upsurge in economic and cultural building. Today we assure our party that, as far as Georgia's Communists and concerned, being in the vanguard is not just a slogan but a guide to action. It is our principle. It is our way of life!

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech:

Dear Eduard Amvrosiyevich! Esteemed comrades! I will make no secret of the fact that it was a pleasure for me to perform the honorable mission of presenting the republic with the very high motherland award -- the Order of Lenin. This is a well deserved award. I have had yet another opportunity to see this for myself as a result of my visit in the hospitable land of Georgia. Your land is generous in natural gifts and in talent; it is generous in bold creative quests and in warm hearts. People here know well how to work and how to celebrate, they know how to be fraternal friends.

It is noteworthy that the very high award has been conferred on the republic not only in recognition of its great successes in economic and cultural building, but also to mark the friendship treaty between Russia and Georgia. This is great evidence of the recognition of the glorious internationalist traditions of multinational Soviet Georgia.

Despite the brief duration of my visit, I have been given an opportunity to see for myself that Georgia's working people, under the skillful leadership of the Communist Party, the Central Committee, and the Central Committee Bureau, are not resting on their laurels, but are purposefully overcoming the difficulties that arise, implementing increasingly complex assignments, and outlining increasingly high targets.

A great personal contribution to resolving the tasks set by the party is made by Eduard Amvrosiyevich, who resolves energetically and in a principled Leninist manner all questions of the republican party organization's life and the republic's economic and cultural life. The other republican leaders are also doing much fruitful and well organized work. This is a good style and a guarantee of future successes.

It is a pleasure to perceive that Georgia's working class, peasantry, and people's intelligentsia support the militant mood of the Communist Party Central Committee and the republican government and are striving to do everything to ensure that our motherland flourishes, its economic and defense might strengthens, and its international prestige grows.

I want to assure you, dear comrades, that each of your initiatives aimed at enhancing the economy's efficiency, making better use of potential and reserves available in the republic, and improving the forms and methods of national economic leadership, will certainly be noticed and supported by the party Central Committee and the government.

I thank you with all my heart for the warm words spoken both at the festive meeting and at this reception. It will be a pleasure for me to convey to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko your wishes for good health and new successes in his multifaceted activity. Congratulations once again, dear comrades, on the lofty award, and I wish prosperity and happiness to you and your families and new successes in fittingly welcoming the Leninist party's 27th congress.

PRAVDA NOTES CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO. 17

PM301113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue"]

[Text] The 17th issue of the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST has come out. It publishes Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, his speech at the meeting with leaders of socialist countries' youth organizations, his address to American readers, and his answers to the questions put by Mr. Kalb, correspondent for America's NBC television. An editorial entitled "Constant Attention and Support for the Team" is published.

The section "Problems of Improving Developed Socialism" includes an article by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, on "The Real Democracy of Soviet Society," and an article by L. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, entitled "The Revolutionary Continuity of the Generations Is Indissoluble." Other items are also printed in the journal.

TASS Cites Shcherbitskiy Article

LD301006 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- Socialist democracy in the USSR is real, consistent, effective and all-embracing from the point of view of its character and the means by which it is exercised, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, says in his article in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The article stresses that socialist democracy works and develops on a solid economic foundation, on the basis of socialist relations of production, primarily the socialist ownership of the means of production.

The economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state naturally is democratic. The supreme goal of this policy, aimed at improving relations in production, distribution and exchange, is to raise the living standards of the population.

As developed socialism if perfected, Shcherbitskiy says, the social base of the further development of democracy -- the alliance of workers, farmers and intellectuals -- is strengthened, society becomes more homogenous and substantial social, economic and cultural distinctions between people working by hand and those working by brain are obliterated. All this shows that a society that is classless in its main and basic aspects will be formed within the historical framework of developed socialism. The working class is the decisive social force behind this process.

The assertion of the social homogeneity of society organically involves the flourishing and drawing closer together of socialist nations.

As socialist transformations were carried out in the USSR, the article says, an end was put forever to class and national antagonisms, an integrated national economic complex became established and consolidated and the moral and political unity and friendship of the Soviet peoples emerged and grew stronger.

The Soviet socialist state of the whole people expresses the will and interests of workers, farmers, intellectuals, of the working people of all the nations and nationalities of the country. The democratic character of our state, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy says, is embodied especially fully and comprehensively in the soviet of peoples deputies, which are representative and full-fledged bodies of state power. The fact that 2.3 million deputies have been elected to the soviets and that they rely in their work on tens of millions of activists is exceptional from the point of view of representation and the expression of popular will.

The Soviet experience of establishing and developing socialist democracy has vast international significance. It is being creatively used first and foremost by fraternal socialist countries, by socialist-oriented states, and constitutes a source of inspiration for all the consistent fighters against imperialism, reaction and war and for peace, democracy and socialism.

This experience, which gives the lie to the slanderous allegations of imperialist propaganda, shows that real democracy is one of the major aspects of the superiority of the socialist system over capitalism. This experience makes it possible better to see the incurable ills and undemocratic character of bourgeois democracy, which is a form of the dictatorship of capital and a tool by which the propertied few exercise their dominance over the dispossessed majority.

TASS REVIEWS GROWTH IN SOVIET LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

LD292331 Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

The figures of the expected results of economic performance in this country in 1984 were given at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which closed in the Kremlin yesterday. Labour productivity in industry is expected to top four per cent in 1984.

Is it much or little? One will see in comparing the figures of labour productivity over, let us say, the past three years that in 1982 labour productivity in the USSR grew 2.1 per cent over the preceding year, in 1983 -- 3.5 per cent and in the current year -- four per cent. This, as we can see, is progressive and stable dynamics. It also indicates that the Soviet Union has already overcome a certain decline drop in the rate of growth of this indicator at the turn of the eighties. It shall be noted in passing that the rates of growth of labour productivity and not productivity itself were somewhat declining. Labour productivity at that time continued on a rise, albeit somewhat slowly.

In 1982, seventy-five per cent of the increase in industrial output were ensured through an increase in labour productivity, i.e. through an intensive factor. This figure in 1983 was eighty-eight per cent, and in the current year it is expected to be 93 per cent. Next year it is planned to ensure 95 per cent of the whole growth of output through an increase in labour productivity. These figures are an indication of a steady growth of effectiveness of production.

The growth of labour productivity in the Soviet economy is a result of the purposeful activities of the party and the state, of the great efforts by people. It is ensured through an acceleration of progress in science and technology, the introduction of its achievements in production. It is apt to recall, that a total of 3,200 new types of machinery and equipment were created in the USSR three years ago. Last year, this figure was 3,500, and in the current year it is expected to be 4,000. The plan of the future year is 4,200.

The Soviet Union is increasing its fleet of industrial robots, which ensure the largest growth in labour productivity at a particularly fast rate. This tendency will continue. While last year we built a little less than 11 thousand robots, in the current year this figure will be 12,500, while next year it is planned to manufacture almost 14,300 manipulators. In the future the development of robotics will proceed at a much faster rate.

The Soviet Union soberly assesses its achievements, and realises that our country is yet behind a number of states as regards the general level of labour productivity. Yet the lag in this field, which was quite large in the not too distant past, steadily narrows. In 1950, for example, labour productivity in Soviet industry was less than a third as compared with that in the USA. Today it is already nearly two thirds. And this ratio continues changing in the Soviet Union's favour.

COAL COMPLEX AT VOSTOCHNYY PORT PROFILED

LD291829 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] At Vostochnyy Port, construction of the second stage of the coal complex that handles coal from South Yakutia brought by rail along the BAM is under way.

From the railway cars it is carried by covered conveyer belt, crushed, packed and weighed in underground bunkers. At present the handling capacity is 5 million tons a year. The process is automated and controlled by a single operator. The loading rate is 3,000 tons an hour; it takes only 2 minutes to empty a car. When BAM is in full operation greater capacity will be needed. Instead of the one or two ships being handled simultaneously as at present, it will be necessary to handle three or four, and the port's capacity will be increased to 10 million tons of coal a year.

BRIEFS

COAL PIPELINE -- The first kilometers of a coal pipeline have been laid in the trench on the route of the Kuzbass-Novosibirsk pipeline. It will link the Inskaya mine and the dressing factory in the town of Belovo with a TETS being built in Novosibirsk. Coal which has been ground into a powder will be supplied in a maxture with water to the TETS along the 250-km pipeline. The coal pipeline is experimental. It will be the prototype of underground systems which will eventually supply the western regions of the country with up to 20 million tons of coal per annum. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Nov 84 LD]

OIL DEPOSIT IN EAST SIBERIA -- An oil deposit holding out much promise for the future has been discovered in East Siberia. Geologists feel sure that prospecting in this hitherto little studied region close to the Arctic is feasible on a territory larger than that of England. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 84 LD]

KAZAKH NATURAL GAS -- The recently opened Kara-Cheganak gas field in western Kazakh SSR has begun supplying natural gas to the joint natural gas network in the Soviet Union. A 140-km-long gas pipeline has been laid to connect the Kara-Cheganak gas field with the central gas (?network). Natural gas is being extracted from this new field from a depth of 5,000 meters. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84 GF]

KOMI ASSR POWER LINE -- A 220,000-kilowatt power transmission line is being built between Vorkuta and Inta in Komi ASSR, a distance of 250 km. The ground is still not sufficiently frozen to carry heavy loads, so the supports are brought in already constructed by helicopter. The line is to be put into use this winter. It will carry current from Pechora GRES. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 84 LD]

CONTAINER TERMINAL COMPUTERIZED -- Nakhodka November 26 TASS -- The commissioning of an electronic computer centre in the port of Nakhodka has made it possible to complete the automation of container terminals in the three major seaports of the Soviet Far Eastern basin. Electronic control has been established over containers with the cargoes shipped to the countries of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and the northern ports of the Soviet Pacific coast. The novelty has made it possible to speed up sharply the transportation of export-import and domestic economic cargoes. As a TASS correspondent was told at the administration of the Far Eastern sea shipping line, work is underway to equip sea terminals in the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk as well as in the Bering Sea and in Sakhalin Island with electronic computers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 26 Nov 84 LD]

COSMOS-1613 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 29 NOVEMBER

LD300744 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1613, on Thursday for continuing space exploration.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 90 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 382 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 209 kilometres, orbital inclination -- 72.8 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

YEAR-ROUND ARCTIC NAVIGATION -- Despite a 40-degree frost, seven ships are being handled at once at the quays of Dudinka maritime port. Arctic navigation is continuing. It has essentially become year-round. Dudinka has fulfilled this year's plan for water freight turnover almost 2 months ahead of schedule. The quantity of cargo received here this year has approached several million tons. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 20 Nov 84 LD]

ANTARCTIC SUPPLY SHIP -- The 'De Mikhail Somov' set off today for the Antarctic. It will bring supplies to Molodezhnaya, Mirnaya, Leningradskaya, and Russkaya stations. Specialists on board will for the first time carry out seismic and acoustic soundings of the bottom of the South Polar Ross Sea. This is the fourth ship from the fleet of the 30th Antarctic expedition to set off for the distant shores. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Nov 84 LD]

NEW TANKER -- The fleet of the Maritime Shipping Line has acquired a new tanker called (Kapitan Aleksey Naginyuk) The water displacement of this highly automated vessel of a new series is 22,000 tons. The tanker is intended for the transportation of liquid cargo of all kinds and was built by Yugoslav shipbuilders on a contract from the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Nov 84 LD]